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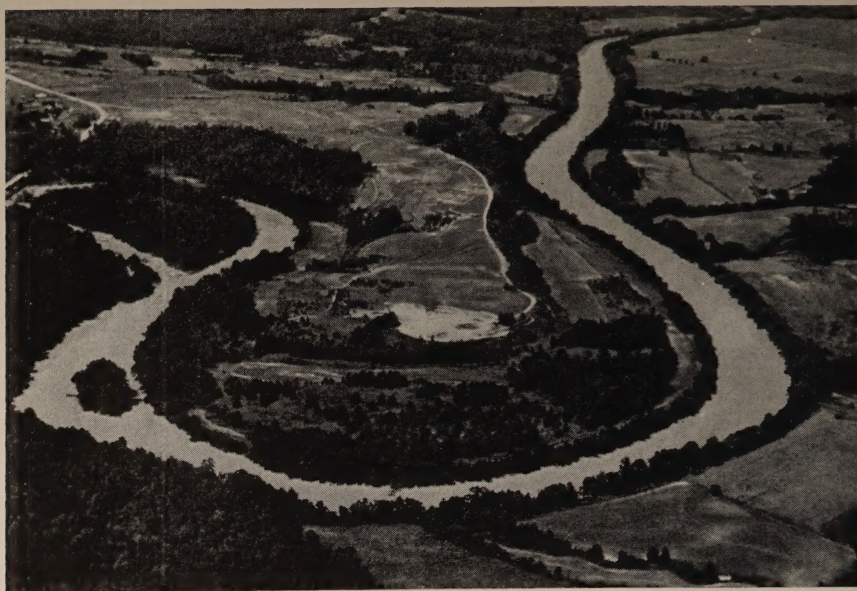
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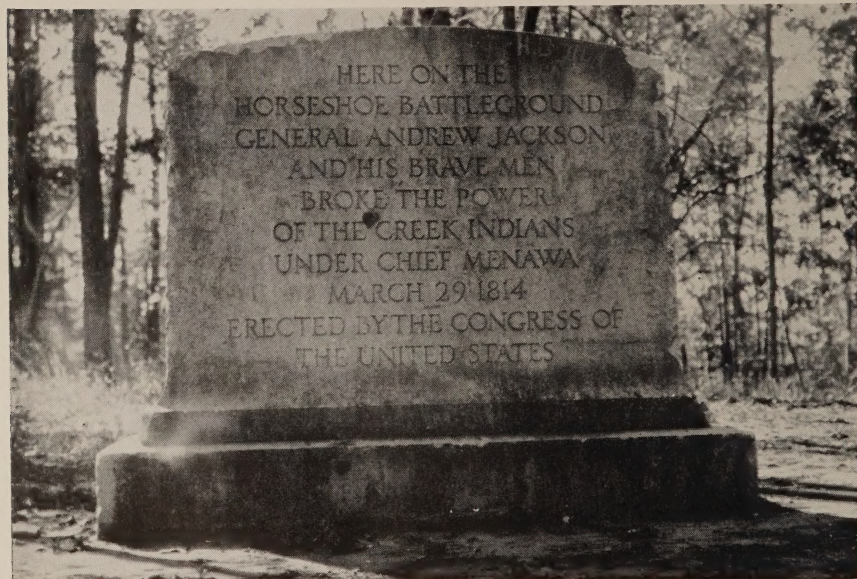
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Historic Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River as seen from the air. This spot is about 12 miles north of Dadeville on Alabama State Highway 49.



Monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

A HISTORY OF TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, *Alabama*

By

WILLIAM PRESSLEY INGRAM

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To The Memory of My Parents

LAURA HAMBY INGRAM

MONROE JEFFERSON INGRAM

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	1
The Indians	3
From Tomahawks to Dynamos.....	18
Graefenberg, The First Medical School in Alabama.....	44
Footprints in the Sands of Time.....	52
History of Elder Community.....	70
Miscellany	97
Acknowledgments	118
Bibliography	119

FOREWORD

For a long time those of us residing in Tallapoosa County have been desirous of seeing in print the doings of this county's people from their early history up to the present time. On the pages of this book we have much of it.

In chronicling the story of this political sub-division, the author has recorded its romance, the humor of its citizens, their struggle against its wilderness, and how they subdued her generous soil. It is interesting to learn something of how and where churches were built in Tallapoosa's quiet valleys, and the location of schools erected upon her delectable hills.

We enjoy reading of her marvelous industrial progress, of how her barren lands were reclaimed, and of the tremendous increase in the productivity of its good earth.

Those of us who inhabit this county now have been told that our forebears were a hardy people; that their intrepidity was unmatched. The monuments to their industry and foresight are everywhere about us.

We are proud of our heritage. It is a challenge to work and love and build without ceasing.

This book is definitely a step toward the consummation of our hopes, and I commend its author for the time, the thought, and the money he has expended, in publishing this *A History of Tallapoosa County*.

Dadeville, Alabama
August 10, 1951.

C. J. COLEY

THE INDIANS

The American Indian still inhabited the greater part of what is now Tallapoosa County as recently as 1836, more than two hundred twenty-five years after the first permanent English settlement in America was founded at Jamestown, Virginia. It had been sixty years since the American Colonies had declared their independence, had fought and won their freedom, and had become the United States of America. Mobile had been a trading post and scene of colonial conquest for more than a century. Although Alabama had been admitted to the Union in 1819, there was no Tallapoosa County until December 18, 1832, when by an act of the state legislature, it was formed out of the Creek Cession of March 24, 1832.

The Muscogee, or Creek Indians, comprising the tribes of Muscogee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, Koasati, Natchez, Apalachee, Hichitee, Alabamu, and others, formed a confederacy which became known as the Creek Confederacy. This loosely held together confederation of tribes has often been referred to as the first democracy to be established in North America. The Muscogees were the ruling tribe. Their language was that of the tribal courts. (Muscogee is apparently from the Algonquin *Maskoki*, meaning *creek*.) Only the Cherokees ranked in greater importance among the Gulf Coast Indians. Four tribes of the Muskogean stock, the Creeks (Muscogee), Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, along with the Cherokees, became known as the Five Civilized Tribes. This was due to the influence of missionaries and the leadership of highly respected chiefs of mixed blood.

It was the principal tribe of the Creek Nation, the Creeks themselves, which inhabited the area now Tallapoosa County. They had large villages at New Yauca, Tallisi, Oakfuskie, Hillibee, Oakchoie, La-Lo-Kalka (Fish Pond), Emuckfau, Elkahatchee, Chattosofki, Chattuckchufaula, and others. Oakfuskie, with its seven branch villages, was the largest center in the Creek territory. It was the probable birthplace of Me-Na-Wa, the great chieftain who was one of the leaders of the Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The site of these villages is now inundated by the impounded waters of Lake Martin. Chattosofki had 143 heads of families in 1832, and was noted for its ball players, said to be the best in the Creek Nation.

The Seminole War in Florida in 1835 caused much unrest among the Creeks who had been permitted to remain in the county. Therefore, in 1836, they were forced to abide by the terms of their treaties and move west of the Mississippi. Many injustices were inflicted during the removal of the Indians. Those who agreed to abide by the laws of the state were given permission to remain in the land of their birth, but in many instances no sooner than such permission had been granted, other orders would tell them to move on with the tribe to which they belonged.

Something of the disorder existing among the subdued Creeks just prior to their removal to the West is told by George W. Featherstonhaugh, an English author and geographer who was employed by the War Department of the United States. He visited Alabama in January, 1835, and traveled through some of the Creek territory by stage, going from Montgomery to Fort Mitchell. In his diary he tells of the trip:

"Everything as we advanced into the Creek country announced the total dissolution of order. Indians of all ages were wandering about listlessly—some of them, imitating the whites, were doing their best to prey upon each other."

Featherstonhaugh described the filth and debauchery existing in the territory, and recorded seeing hundreds of whites and slaves on foot heading into Alabama and Mississippi.

The Indians of the southeast were a sedentary people. At the time of their removal to the West, the tribes were located very much the same as they were in 1540 when De Soto's expedition passed through near what is now the southern tip of Tallapoosa County. The few changes that had taken place were due largely to the encroachment of the whites. The Indians of the area followed agricultural pursuits, but were more warlike than many other tribes in North America. They lived in villages of a permanent nature, the houses being constructed of logs and plastered on the outside with clay. The villages were usually built in a rectangle with a large space being reserved for the "Busk," or annual green-corn dance, and other tribal ceremonies. The Busk required eight days for completion, during which time there was a general renewing and cleansing process under way. New fires were kindled; new clothing was put on, or the old mended; houses were cleaned; enemies were forgiven; law-breakers were absolved of their crimes; the priests of the ceremony were "purified" by the use of the powerful emetic, the famous "black drink"; the whole ceremony seemingly being somewhat of a thanksgiving observance for the harvest of the maize, or corn.

Religious objects, or shrines, were housed in somewhat primitive temples, the buildings being simple in construction, but of a permanent nature. They buried their dead in the ground, quite in contrast to other sections of North America, where in most instances the bodies were placed above the surface, and quite frequently were cremated.

The women were subjects of the husbands, but had certain well defined rights of their own. Although much of the heavy work was done by the women, they were the rulers of the household. The men performed any dangerous or arduous tasks. Polygamy was almost universal and was sanctioned. Slavery was practiced, and social grades were recognized. The slaves were usually prisoners of war, but after Negro slaves were introduced in America by the whites, many Indians became owners of them.

The fibre of the mulberry tree was used for weaving cloth by some of the tribes, and they were all noted for their cloaks of turkey feathers.

Story-telling, athletic contests, feasts and dances, were among the things done during periods of leisure. A game of ball in which netted sticks somewhat similar to a tennis racket were used was one of the main athletic events. Dice games were universal. Social dances were usually followed by much feasting.

Musical instruments were limited to the drum, flute, whistles, rattles, and a few crude arrangements such as a notched stick which was rubbed, with a gourd as a sounding board. There were songs suitable for all occasions, such as work, love, lullaby, gaming, medicine, ceremonials, and war.

A superstitious people, the Indians believed that all plants, animals, and other objects, were animated by either good or bad spirits. The Cherokees looked to the east, or Sunland, for their gods of victory, and they believed the spirits of misfortune dwelt in the north.

There was no universal language among the Indians, each tribe speaking a different dialect. It was therefore necessary that each tribe have an interpreter. There was no literature, no writings nor records of any kind to tell of the past. Only legendary stories passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.

Tallapoosa County was the scene of much pottery making, and some of the tribes developed quite a skill in this art. The use of metals was hardly known among the red man of the southeast. However, many of the tribes were very adept at making trinkets and ornamental articles from wood, and in some instances, from stone.

The year 1812 was one of conflict in America and in Europe. England was in a terrific struggle against Napoleon, and had antagonized the United States for a number of years by attempting to prohibit shipping from this country to neutral European ports. U. S. ships were seized at sea. France sent out a fleet with the avowed purpose of burning any American ship wherever found. Although Napoleon was the real enemy of the civilized world at the time, and the country was in no condition to wage a war against a foreign power, war was declared against England on June 18, 1812.

Even with the threat of war overshadowing them, the people were more interested in expanding westward than in fighting a war. The eastern seaboard had become overcrowded and settlers were steadily streaming westward in spite of the dangers among unfriendly Indians. The Indians, becoming alarmed at the incursions the whites were making into their territory, sided with the British during the so-called War of 1812. English agents worked continuously among the Indian leaders in an attempt to incite them to war against the United States. The great Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh, who with his brother, the Prophet, had established a village near the mouth of Tippecanoe Creek in Indiana in 1808, where "the use of whiskey and other demoralizing practices introduced by the whites were prohibited," attempted to form an alliance among all the tribes from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of striking simultaneously against the whites.

Tecumseh was an eloquent speaker and had much influence among his people. He went south in 1810, and again in 1811, hoping to win the Creeks and other tribes to the alliance. He spoke to a large gathering at Tukabatchi where the warriors from all the surrounding tribes had gathered. Tecumseh, standing under the Great Council Oak, presented a most ardent plea for the Creeks to join the alliance. The Creeks, as a whole, had maintained good relations with the United States government, and were friendly toward the local government agent, Benjamin Hawkins. When they failed to pledge their support to the proposed alliance it is said that Tecumseh startled them with a very dramatic threat. He told them that when he returned to his native land in Ohio he would stamp his feet with such force that the earth would tremble at Tukabatchi. When a slight earthquake did occur at Tukabatchi some time later, so the story goes, the Red Sticks, or the war party, (so-called because red sticks were used for sending war messages), made good use of the incident and led their nation into a war which ended in utter defeat for them at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Tecumseh returned north only to find, to his great disappointment, that Tippecanoe had been wiped out by William Henry Harrison and his forces consisting of friendly Indians, Kentucky militiamen, and American regular army troops.

There must have been many colorful characters present at Tukabatchi when Tecumseh made his eloquent appeal to the Creeks. Peter McQueen, William Weatherford, Menawa, and others, undoubtedly were there, or got first hand reports about Tecumseh's plans. Some of them agreed with Tecumseh. Others were opposed to taking up arms against the whites.

PETER McQUEEN

Peter McQueen was born about 1780 on Line Creek in what is now Montgomery County, Alabama. His father, James McQueen, a Scotchman, is said to have deserted from a British ship at Saint Augustine in 1710, went to the Creek country where he died in 1811 at the age of 128. Peter's mother was a Tallisi woman.

McQueen married Betsy Durant not long before the outbreak of the Creek War. Betsy was the daughter of Benjamin and Sophia McGillivray Durant, and a granddaughter of Lochlan McGillivray. Peter became quite influential, owning many Negro slaves and large herds of cattle. A man of integrity who maintained good relations with the American government officials, he nevertheless was influenced by the English and Spanish agents to join the war party in 1813. He thus became one of the most prominent Red Stick leaders during the Creek War, and led the Creeks to victory at the Battle of Burnt Corn on July 27, 1813, and was present at the Fort Mims Massacre. After the Battle of Burnt Corn it is said that the warriors scattered in many directions, each taking with him twenty short sticks. Each day one stick was thrown away and on the twentieth day, by earlier agreement, they gathered at the Holy Ground. There they decided to attack Fort Mims because so many mixed bloods and Creeks who were friendly to the whites were encamped at the Fort.

The records do not indicate that McQueen was present at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, but not long thereafter he fled to Florida, leaving his slaves and other property. During the Seminole War McQueen sought refuge on a barren island off the coast of Florida where he died soon after the war ended.

WILLIAM WEATHERFORD

William Weatherford, whose Indian name was La-Mo-Chattee, the Red Eagle, was another descendant of Lochlan McGillivray who became powerful among the Creeks. He was the son of Charles Weatherford, a Scotchman, and Sehoy, daughter of Sehoy Marchand and a Tukabatchi chief. Weatherford's mother was thrice married; first to an Indian, then to Captain Tait who commanded Fort Toulouse after its fall to the British, then to Charles Weatherford. His great-grandfather, Captain Marchand, was a Frenchman who commanded the French garrison at Fort Toulouse. His grandmother was twice married; first to an Indian chief, then to Lochlan McGillivray. Lochlan McGillivray started trading with the Indians with only a knife which he traded for skins. From this meager start he amassed a fortune. After he took Sehoy Marchand as his wife he built "Little Talisi" on the Coosa River, not far from where Wetumpka is now located, and there Sehoy lived with many servants and slaves at her command. Two of their children were Alexander and Sehoy McGillivray. The family was loyal to the British during the American Revolution, but soon after the British were defeated Lochlan McGillivray returned to his native Scotland. Lochlan desired that his son, Alexander, associate himself with the whites and sent him to Charleston, South Carolina, for schooling. He soon returned to live among the Creeks, however, and was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the British army during the Revolution. Upon the death of his mother he was called to be a chief, and was later referred to as the Emperor or Dictator of the Creek Nation. He was an able leader and wielded much influence among the Creeks. He was the instigator of many border uprisings until he signed a peace treaty with the United States in 1790. At one time he commanded as many as 10,000 warriors. He always insisted upon kind treatment of any prisoners taken. At the time of his death in 1793 it is said that he was worth one hundred thousand dollars, and he held the rank of a brigadier-general in the United States Army. He was buried with Masonic rites in Pensacola. He has been described as having the secretiveness of the Indian, the love of display of the French, and the shrewdness of the Scotch. In his dealings with Spain, England and the United States, he was able to carry on negotiations in such a manner as to play each against the other.

William made the same choice as his uncle, Alexander McGillivray, in that he chose to be Indian rather than white, and his actions may have been greatly influenced by McGillivray, although William was only thirteen years old when his uncle died.

William Weatherford was a gifted and eloquent person and a leader of men. He was present at Tukabatchi when Tecumseh made his war speech there and advised against Tecumseh's plans. He was saddened when he learned that the Creeks were determined to go to war, but

remained loyal to the Creek cause. He commanded the Creeks at the massacre of Fort Mims. It is reported that the Red Eagle condemned the carnage committed there, and that he reprimanded his warriors for such action. He led the Indians in many later attacks against the whites in the Alabama and Mississippi territories.

After the Battle of Horseshoe Bend General Jackson moved on to Fort Toulouse, rebuilt the fort and renamed it Fort Jackson. He demanded the surrender of Weatherford as a condition of peace. By this time Weatherford realized that the Creek cause was hopeless. The women and children were starving. Although he had been called the "murderer of Fort Mims," he could not stand to see his people perish. He knew also that he was the most hated person among the Creeks, and that he would probably receive the death penalty if he surrendered. It was therefore an act of outstanding courage when he presented himself to General Jackson in surrender. He told the General that he could do with him as he wished, but begged that food be sent to the starving women and children. Jackson admired his courage and talked freely with him about the troubles the war had brought to the two races. Weatherford accepted the terms of surrender and urged all the Creeks to do likewise. He was closely guarded until he could be sent out of immediate danger. Weatherford later settled in Monroe County, Alabama, where he passed the remaining years of his life as an honorable citizen. He died in 1824. A poem, *The Red Eagle*, by A. B. Meek, has Weatherford as its hero.

ME-NA-WA

Oakfuskie was the probable birthplace of a noted warrior and chief about whom very little is known as certain facts. The story here related is based more on legend than known facts. Neither legend nor history record the names of his parents. Hopothla, later known as Me-Na-Wa, was half Indian and half white, and it is believed that his father was a Scotchman. Hopothla was a name meaning "Crazy War Hunter," according to McKenney and Hall, and was a name given because of his exploits. He was noted for his horse-stealing ventures into the Cumberland frontier of Tennessee. Menawa became quite wealthy, having many horses, large herds of cattle, and many hogs. It is said that at one time he had several hundred horses. He had a store which was filled with things the Indians liked. He became known as the wealthiest person among the Upper Creeks.

The circumstances which brought on the Creek War were many years in the making. Settlers from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, were constantly encroaching upon the lands of the Indians. There was constant border trouble between the races. So serious did the situation become that Georgia finally demanded that the federal government rid that state entirely of the Indians. By means of crafty treaties the Indian lands, little by little, passed to the federal government. Then in 1811 the Creeks held a council at the Broken Arrow reservation of the noted Coweta chief, McIntosh. The Indians, realizing what was happening, made a pact that no further lands would be sold to the government

unless agreed to by all the chiefs of the Creek Nation, and any sale would have to be ratified by the General Council. It is said that McIntosh proposed the law which provided a death penalty for its violation.

Bitter hatred had long existed between Menawa and McIntosh, the origin of the hatred not being clearly known. McIntosh occupied a position of wealth and influence due largely to his friendship with the whites. Menawa had gained his position among his people wholly on his own merits. He had a keen intellect and was a skilful warrior. His people depended upon him in times of danger. When several whites were murdered in the vicinity of Oakfuskie, Menawa accused McIntosh of having some connection with it.

The tension between the United States and England was at the breaking point. British agents were seeking alliances with the Indians. Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief, attempting to form an alliance of all the tribes from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, went into the Creek territory seeking their support. Menawa agreed to the scheme proposed by Tecumseh. He was now second chief in rank among his tribe, the medicine man being the head chief. Menawa was sure that in case of war with the whites, General McIntosh, who had lived so lavishly off the white man's patronage, would be on the side of the Americans. This would give Menawa an open opportunity to fight McIntosh.

In spite of all Weatherford and some of the other chiefs could do the Creeks decided to go to war on the side of the British. Supplied with guns and ammunition by the British, the Indians repelled a group of volunteers from the Tombigbee settlements in a battle at Burnt Corn. Then came the incident that was to arouse the fury of the whites to the point that spelled doom for the Creeks. Reinforced with fresh supplies from Pensacola, the Indians made a surprise attack upon the Fort Mims garrison on August 30, 1813. Only about forty people out of a total of over five hundred survived the massacre.

Seven months later, March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson marched upon the Indians who were fortified at Tohopeka, or Horse-shoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River. As Menawa had expected, McIntosh was among the attackers, leading a group of friendly Indians. Menawa, not being free from superstitions of the power of the medicine men, depended upon their statements regarding the defense of the Horseshoe. Upon realizing that they had been wrong in some of their instructions, he killed the medicine man chief and then led the Oakfuskie warriors in the bitter attack against the whites. Menawa fell wounded, and lay for a long time amid the bodies of dead warriors who had fallen as they charged against Jackson's men. During the night following the battle Menawa managed to escape. Pickett says he swam under water with a straw in his mouth through which he breathed. Others say such a feat is impossible. The legend about his escape which is most plausible is that he found a canoe and floated away in the darkness, to be found unconscious downstream the next morning by Indian women near the mouth of Elkahatchee Creek. After many weeks of suffering he recovered sufficiently to return to Oakfuskie only to find that all his horses and cattle were gone; his storehouse had been burned; all his property was destroyed. He was reduced to extreme poverty. He regained his health, however, and in later years again commanded a place of respect and influence among his people.

The state of Georgia brought further pressure to bear upon the federal government shortly after the Creek War, demanding that the state be allowed to control the remainder of the Creek lands within its confines. President Monroe appointed Campbell and Meriwether as Commissioners to deal with the Indians. They inquired if a treaty with McIntosh would be sufficient and were told by Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, that all the chiefs of the Creek Nation would have to sign any treaty involving lands to be ceded. The commissioners called a meeting of the chiefs at the Indian Springs reservation of McIntosh, but only a few attended. The Tukabatchi chief informed the commissioners that the Creeks had no more land for sale. He directed a warning to McIntosh that all sales, if any, must be in full council and approved by the Creek Nation as a whole. In spite of this warning and the previous agreement at Broken Arrow, the treaty was signed by McIntosh and a number of chiefs who occupied inferior positions among their tribes.

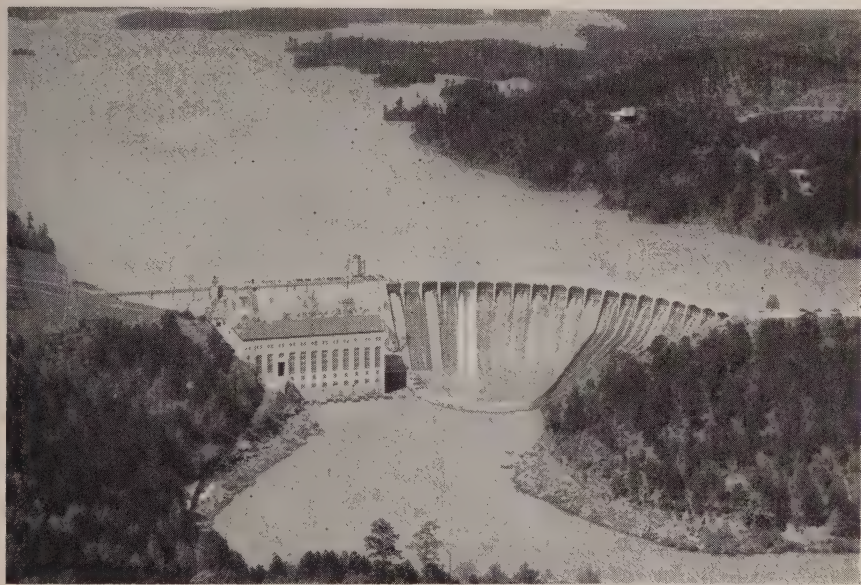
Menawa headed a delegation of chiefs who went to Washington to protest the ratification of the treaty. It is said that Menawa conducted himself in a calm and dignified manner while in Washington. In spite of the protests of the Indians; the misgivings of Colonel Crowell, the United States Agent; and other objections, the treaty was approved by Congress and signed by President Adams who had succeeded President Monroe during the deliberations. Trouble immediately broke out among the whites and Indians along the frontier, and after much bloodshed, the treaty was cancelled, nearly a year after its approval. Peace was again restored, but the Creeks were more bitter now than ever toward McIntosh. A council was called and the chiefs voted that McIntosh and the others who had signed the treaty must die for violating the pact made at Broken Arrow in 1811. Menawa was asked to execute the sentence, but declined, feeling that his personal hatred of McIntosh might cause public opinion to boomerang against him. Nevertheless, he finally was persuaded to carry out the edict of the chiefs.

McIntosh lived in luxury not far from the present location of Carrolton, Georgia. He had a large tavern on the federal road which passed through the Indian territory. McIntosh, a tall and graceful person, had acquired many of the qualities of a gentleman through his long association with leading army officers and others who frequented his tavern.

On the night of April 30, 1826, McIntosh was entertaining a larger number of travelers than usual. The inn resounded with merriment far into the night. No one suspected that danger lurked in the darkness. Menawa and his men reached the tavern very late in the night and surrounded the building. Speaking very deliberately, Menawa ordered the whites out, saying, "Let the white people who are in this house come out, and the women and children. We come not to injure them. McIntosh has broken the law made by himself and we have come to kill him for it." The General's son, Chilly McIntosh, a well built and handsome young man, noted for his skill as a ball player, and who had signed the treaty, escaped unrecognized by boldly leaving the tavern with a piece of baggage as though he were a guest. When all the whites had left the building, the Indians set fire to it. The flames finally drove McIntosh

to the door where he was killed by a volley of bullets from Menawa's men. This ended the long period of jealousy and hatred between Menawa and McIntosh. Thomas M. Owen, in his *History of Alabama*, says that Menawa later regretted his part in the killing, Menawa having said that he would gladly lay down his own life to bring back to life Billy McIntosh. Owen says that Menawa sent his oldest son to fight against the Seminoles in 1835, and that he offered his own services in 1836, having changed from a savage chief of 1813 to a military leader imbued with the ideas of civilization.

Menawa opposed the emigration of the whole Creek Nation to the west. He secured permission for those who wished to remain to do so, but hardly had this privilege been granted until he himself received orders to join the emigration group moving westward. A very dramatic story is related concerning his last days in the Creek territory. It is said that he spent the last night at Oakfuskie. The next morning he crossed the Tallapoosa River and joined the others who were to go far into the land of the setting sun. He appeared very uneasy and acted as though he had forgot something. It was suggested that he return and get whatever it was that caused him so much anxiety. His reply was, "No; last evening I saw the sun set for the last time, and its light shine upon the treetops, and the land, and the water, that I am never to look upon again. No other evening will come, bringing to Menawa's eyes the rays of the setting sun upon the home he has left forever." With that he faded into history, as the time and place of his death is unknown. He no doubt died of a broken heart somewhere along the way to the west.



Martin Dam on the Tallapoosa River is symbolic of the power resources of the historic river.

THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

The Fort Mims massacre took place on August 30, 1813. The news did not reach New York until thirty-one days later, and appeared as a small news item of little importance in the New York papers. Perry had just won a great naval victory against the British on Lake Erie, and William Henry Harrison had scored a victory against Tecumseh and General Proctor in the Battle of the Thames. "Harrison and Perry were the heroes of the hour," according to James Parton in his *Life of Jackson*, "and the honorable condition of the Southern country was therefore little felt beyond the states immediately concerned. But there was one man, a thousand miles away from the scenes with which the New Yorkers were so engrossed, that was destined to overshadow all other scenes of the war."

Andrew Jackson was recovering from wounds received during an altercation with the Seminoles when he got the news of the Fort Mims massacre. The Tennessee settlers were aroused at the barbaric attack and Jackson was wanted in the state to lead an expedition against the Creeks. Governor Blount visited Jackson and was alarmed at the weakened condition in which he found the General. The Governor, realizing that Jackson was in no condition to lead an army, asked him who might be appointed to lead an army against the Creeks. "No one! By the Eternal! I and no one else will lead them!" was Jackson's reply. This pleased Blount very much as he knew the love and will of Jackson was exerting itself and that he would be victorious.

Jackson issued a call for volunteers, and when more than twenty-five hundred were ready at Savannah, he was there to lead them, although he could not march his horse without assistance, and his left arm was in a sling. There were times when he suffered untold agonies because of his wounds. Governor Blount sent a letter complimenting the volunteers upon their martial appearance to which Jackson replied:

"We now enjoy liberties—political, civil and religious—that no other nation in this portion of the world ever enjoyed them! Nor, either let us permit it maintaining them. And if we must yield, where is the man that would not prefer being buried in the ruins of his country, than live the dependent slave of tyrants both real and aspiring tyrants!"

Jackson's real plan of war attack was suspected to be planned by campaign into the Creek country. There were no roads, no supply lines, except those they made themselves. To feed and maintain an army of one thousand five hundred men required many loads of provisions for both men and horses. His greatest enemy turned out to be famine and hunger among his men. There was mutiny at times, but they fought against him the wilderness.

Early in November, 1813, a detachment of mounted men under General Coffee destroyed the Indian village of Tallasehatchee. A few days later the Indians under Weatherford were routed at Talladega. The Killbuck, who were among those at the Battle of Talladega, sent a message to Fort Mifflin asking for peace. Jackson's prompt reply was that his government had taken up arms to avenge great depredations and to bring back a race of men and a people to whom the govern-

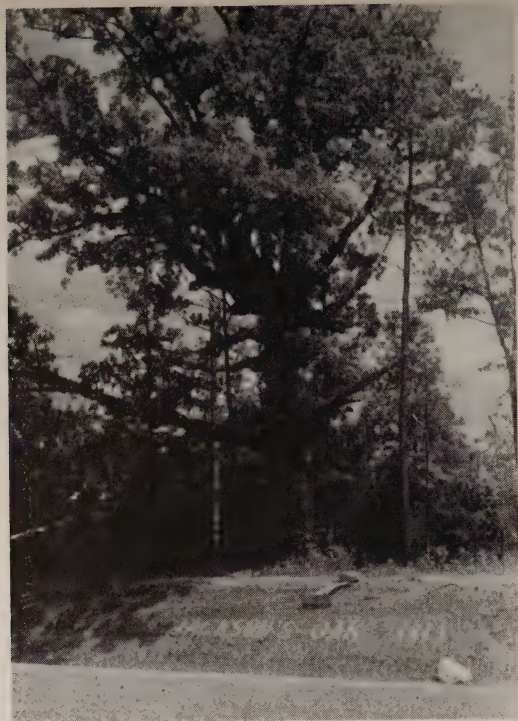
never had shown the utmost kindness. When these allegations were advanced the war would start, but the war had been accomplished. He further stated that "I put those who are disposed to become friendly, I neither wish or intend to make war, but they must afford evidence of the sincerity of their professions; the prisoners they have taken from us and the friendly Creeks must be restored, the progress of the war and the conduct of our officers, must be reconsidered, the latter must and will be made to feel the force of our government. Long shall they remember Fort Mims as horrors and crime." The messenger, an old frontiersman by the name of Robert Coleman, or Graham, never got to deliver the message. Before he could reach the Hillmen, an accident occurred that however made the Creeks suspicious of any further overtures from the whites. General White, with reinforcements from East Tennessee, being unaware of the proposal from the Hillmen, and thinking them to be quite hostile, ordered him their country, burning and destroying every village and all property of the Indians. From that time on the Indians fought with the greatest of fury and never asked for peace or mercy.

Jackson's army was encamped at Fort Strother on the Coosa River. Food was scarce north of the line. Emboldened by their success, Jackson determined to keep the Indians in the run as much as possible. He dared not give them an opportunity to concentrate their forces near his men. Late in January, 1814, he encountered the Indians at Emuckee, not far from Horseshoe Bend. A stiff battle was fought on January 22, 1814. Many great crops were on combat for the first time. They were several miles from their base at Fort Strother. A superior force of Indians was known to be encamped at Horseshoe Bend, strongly fortified, and only a short distance away. Weatherford was supposed to have been in command. At the first opportunity the whites retreated to Fort Strother to await further reinforcements.

The Indians, having realized they were as much at Jackson's mercy as they remained scattered in small groups, fortified themselves in the great bend of the Tallapoosa River at a place known as Tohopeka, or Horseshoe. The warriors from all the surrounding villages, nearly one thousand strong, were gathered in the bend. So sure that they would be safe in the bend, many women and children were also there. Other women and children were said to have been hidden in a swamp near the mouth of Elkahachine Creek, about fifteen miles downstream. The fortifications were so well constructed at the Horseshoe that many have supposed the British captured and surprised the work.

The middle of March came—springtime, 1814. Jackson left Fort Strother on March 14, 1814 and headed for the Cherokees. Trade had to be closed and lines of communications excluded. On the morning of March 27, 1814, he reached the scene with an army of two thousand men.

Jackson sent General Coffee with a mounted force to take up positions on the opposite bank of the river. Coffee and his men were able to hold the river a short distance downstream, and were promptly sent up the desired positions, thus leaving no escape route open to the Indians. At Emuckee in the morning Jackson ordered the work to two pieces of cannon, a three and a six pounder. The cannon boomed on



There are a number of legends about this oak. It is said that General Andrew Jackson's headquarters were under this tree during the battle of Horseshoe Bend. It is also said that Jackson's scouts climbed the tree and spotted the Indians at the Horseshoe. There is no foundation for either of these legends. The tree is located several miles from the Horseshoe Bend Battleground. It is east of the road leading from the battleground to Daviston. Note the error in the date. The identification has been destroyed by weather conditions since this photograph was taken.

an elevation about eighty yards from the nearest breastworks, were very ineffective. The Indians, remembering General White's attack upon the Hillibeas, and finding themselves surrounded, fought with all the savage fury in them. As the battle wore on it became a hand to hand encounter. After the breastworks had been overrun the Indians scattered in small groups, and according to Marquis James, in his *Andrew Jackson*, "as many as twenty battles raged at once." "The bands fought to the last man. A power more than moral sustained their courage. The Great Spirit had promised victory. Oblivious to the conflict, the priests of their religion moved among the braves, chanting the rituals, and falling as the warriors fell. The tide would yet turn, they said. The sign would be a cloud in the heavens."

During the afternoon, according to James, a small cloud did appear, and "the Red Sticks fired upon a messenger of peace and resumed the battle with passionate fury." The battle raged until dusk, and there followed a night of horror as the wounded and dying were being cared for in the presence of danger from red men lurking in the darkness, and who were still able to fight.

There have been varying accounts as to the number of whites and Indians killed and wounded during this decisive battle, but several hundred red men met death in the bend. Many more were killed as they tried to escape through the woods, or by swimming the river. Jackson's casualties were around two hundred, with about fifty killed. More than half his casualties are said to have been friendly Indians.

The Creeks, once a rich and powerful nation, were now reduced to poverty; their villages burned; their property destroyed or confiscated; and their warriors killed. Never again were they able to offer any great resistance to the whites.

Early in the battle at the Horseshoe Jackson lost one of his favorite officers, Major Lemuel Purnell Montgomery, who was killed as he attempted to go over the breastworks. When the battle was over it is said that Jackson stood over Montgomery's body and wept, exclaiming, "I have lost the flower of my army." Montgomery was tall, 6' 2", weighed 175 pounds, and was said to be the finest looking man in Jackson's army. He was 28 years old, had keen black eyes and auburn hair. He was born in Virginia, educated at Washington College, Tennessee; studied and practiced law in Nashville. He was buried at Dudleyville, in Tallapoosa County, where a marker identifies his grave.

Sam Houston, who was later to become Governor of Tennessee, a Congressman, and President of the Texas Republic, was wounded during the battle.

Davy Crockett, later to be among the martyrs at the Alamo, was with Jackson during the campaign among the Creeks, and was perhaps present at the battle. He had participated in the first encounter with the Indians at Tallasehatchee.

The great Coweta chief, McIntosh, led a group of friendly Indians during the battle.

The hostile Indians in the bend were led by the noted warrior and chieftain, Menawa, who escaped during the night after the battle.

Jackson sent an Official Report of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend to his superior officer, Major General Thomas Pinckney, on March 28, 1814, the day following the battle.

"I feel particularly happy in being able to communicate to you the fortunate eventuation of my expedition to Tallapoosie. I reached the head near Emucfau (called by the whites Horse Shoe) about 10 o'clock on the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected; expecting our approach, they had gathered in from Oakfuskee, Oakehoga, New Yorcau, Hillibeas, the Fish Pond, and Eufalee towns, to the number it is said of 1,000. It is difficult to conceive a situation more eligible for defense than the one they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breastwork. It was from 5 to 8 feet high, and extended across the point in such a direction, as that a force approaching it would be exposed to a double fire, while they lay in perfect security behind. A cannon planted at one extremity could have raked it at no advantage.

Determined to exterminate them, I detached General Coffee with the mounted, and nearly the whole of the Indian force, early on the morning of Yesterday, to cross the river about two miles below the encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the infantry I proceeded slowly and in order along a point of land which led to the front of their breastwork; having planted my cannon, (one six and one three pounder) on an eminence at the distance of 150 to 200 yards from it, I opened a very brisk fire, playing upon the enemy with muskets and rifles whenever they showed themselves beyond it; this was kept up, with short interruptions, for about two hours, when a part of the Indian force and Captain Russell's, and Lieutenant Bean's companies of spies, who had accompanied General Coffee, crossed over in canoes to the extremity of the bend, and set fire to a few of the buildings which were there situated; they then advanced with great gallantry towards

the breastworks, and commenced a spirited fire upon the enemy behind it. Finding that their force, notwithstanding the bravery thus displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge them, and that General Coffee had entirely secured the opposite bank of the river, I now determined to take their works by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected had been waiting with impatience to receive the order, and hailed it with acclamation. The spirit which animated them was a sure augury of the success which was to follow. The history of warfare I think furnishes few instances of more brilliant attack; the regulars led on by their intrepid and skillful commander, Colonel Williams, and by the gallant Major Montgomery, soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them, and the militia of the venerable General Doherty's brigade accompanied them in the charge with the vivacity and firmness which could have done honor to the regulars. The enemy was completely routed. Five hundred fifty-seven were left dead on the peninsula, and a great number were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the river. It is believed that not more than twenty have escaped.

The fighting continued with some severity about five hours, but we continued to destroy many of them, who had concealed themselves under the banks of the river, until we were prevented by night. This morning we killed sixteen who had been concealed. We took about 250 prisoners, all women and children, except two or three. Our loss is 106 wounded, and 25 killed. Major M'Intosh, the Cowetau, who joined my army with a part of his tribe, greatly distinguished himself. When I get a leisure hour I will send you a more detailed account.

According to my original purpose, I commenced my return to Fort Williams today, and shall, if I find sufficient supplies there, hasten to the Hickory Ground. The power of the Creeks is I think forever broken."

The same day the report was written, Jackson made a speech to his army:

"Soldiers—You have entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your country and your General. The expedition, from which you have just returned, has, by your good conduct, been rendered prosperous, beyond any example in the history of our warfare: it has redeemed the character of your state, and of that description of troops, of which the greater part of you are.

You have within a few days, opened your way to the Tallapoosie, and destroyed a confederacy of the enemy, ferocious by nature, and grown insolent from impunity. Relying on their numbers, the security of their situation, and the assurance of their prophets, they derided our approach, and already exulted, in the anticipation of the victory they expected to obtain. But they were ignorant of the influence of government on the human powers, nor knew what brave men, and civilized, could effect. By their yells, they hoped to frighten us, and with their wooden fortifications to oppose us. Stupid mortals! their yells but designated their situation the more certainly; while their walls became a snare for their own destruction. So will it ever be when presumption and ignorance contend against bravery and prudence.

The fiends of the Tallapoosie will no longer murder our women and children, or disturb the quiet of our borders. Their midnight flambeaux will no more illumine their council-house, or shine upon the victim of their infernal orgies. In their place, a new generation will arise, who will know their duty better. The weapons of warfare will be exchanged for utensils of husbandry; and the wilderness, which now withers in sterility, and mourns the desolation which overspreads her, will blossom as the rose, and become the nursery of the arts. But before this happy day can arrive, other chastisements remain to be inflicted. It is indeed lamentable, that the path to peace should lead through blood, and over the bodies of the slain: but it is the dispensation of Providence, to inflict partial evils that good may be produced.

Our enemies are not sufficiently humbled; they do not sue for peace. A collection of them awaits our approach, and remains to be dispersed. Buried in ignorance, and seduced by their prophets, they have the weakness to believe they will be able to make a stand against us. They must be undeceived, and made to atone for their obstinacy and their crimes, by still

further suffering. The hopes which have so long deluded them, must be driven from their last refuge. They must be made to know that their prophets are imposters, and that our strength is mighty, and will prevail. Then, and not until then, may we expect to make with them a peace that shall be lasting."



The covered bridge on Alabama State Highway 49, near the Historic Horseshoe Bend Battleground, was erected in 1908. It is held together largely by wooden pegs. It is about 12 miles north of Dadeville.

FROM TOMAHAWKS TO DYNAMOS

Tallapoosa County is located in the rolling section of east central Alabama known as the Piedmont area. Very little of the 711 square miles is level land, but its hills and swift running streams provide many very picturesque scenes. There are at least fourteen distinct types of soil in the county, mostly of the heavy Piedmont type, except in the southern coastal plains area. The highest altitude is about 1,000 feet, and the lowest about 232 feet above sea level. The annual rainfall is about 54 inches, with the heaviest precipitation being in the late winter months. There is hardly a farm in the county which does not have running water from fresh water streams.

The county is drained by the Tallapoosa River, from which it gets its name, and the main tributaries, Hillabee and Big Sandy creeks. Other streams in the county are Soapstone, Tallassee, Yellow, Flat Basket, Eagle, Soughatchee, Buck, Emuckfau, Elkahatchee, Blue, Sandy, North Fork, Moore's, Wind, Bear, and Little Hillabee creeks.

The average mean temperature is 63.9°. The average for July is 79°; and for December it is 46.4°. The temperate climate is therefore quite conducive to agricultural pursuits. Killing frosts rarely occur before the middle of November in the fall, or after the middle of March in the spring, thus permitting a very long growing season. Cotton, corn and hay crops are staple crops, but cotton growing is fast giving way to livestock production. The Carnation Company plant in Dadeville provides a local market for dairy products of the Piedmont area. In 1948 there were 2,893 farms in the county, with an average acreage of approximately 100 acres, 35 acres of which were under cultivation. More than 50 per cent of the farms were owner operated.

Tallapoosa County was created by an act of the state legislature, December 18, 1832, being part of the Creek Cession of March 24, 1832. In 1866, a part of the county was taken to help form Elmore County. Seven counties bound Tallapoosa, namely; Clay and Randolph on the north, Chambers and Lee on the East, Macon on the south, and Elmore and Coosa on the west.

When the county was created a commission was appointed to select a site for a seat of justice. The commission was composed of Solomon Mitchell, Berry Strange, and William Zimmerman. On January 14, 1834, by a new act, a new commission was appointed and instructed to select a site within ten miles of the center of the county. The town of Dadeville was selected, and was approved by further act of the state legislature, December 14, 1837.

The first county officers were elected in August, 1833, and the first court was called the first Monday in November of that year. W. Watkins was the judge of the court, with Daniel G. Watson, clerk. Court was held at Oakfuskie, a village on the Tallapoosa River in the area now inundated by the waters of Lake Martin. The seat of government was moved to Dadeville in 1838. Joseph Bryan was the first judge of the court there. The first sheriff was Harrison Young, and Joseph A. Johnson was second circuit clerk.

County officers in 1902 were: J. J. Harlan, Judge of Probate; B. B. Smith, Sheriff; W. H. Green, Tax Assessor; C. L. Porter, Tax Collector; and George L. Bell, Superintendent of Education. In 1907 G. J. Sorrell was Judge of Probate; R. L. Johnson, Sheriff; W. H. Green, Tax Assessor; J. A. Rowe, Tax Collector; and J. P. Oliver, Superintendent of Education. J. H. Lynch was Sheriff; J. H. Harper, Tax Assessor; and Max Adams, Tax Collector, in 1911. J. Percy Oliver was Judge of Probate in 1923; J. M. Guantt, Sheriff; C. R. Young, Tax Collector; J. S. Joiner, Tax Assessor; H. O. Garrett, Circuit Clerk; S. L. Brewer, Circuit Judge; J. H. Vann, Circuit Solicitor; J. Sanford Mullins, County Solicitor; B. Lewis Young, H. R. McCoy, T. R. Gardner, and A. L. Tucker, County Commissioners; S. M. Day, County Farm Agent; and Jay D. Lane, County Superintendent of Education.

The county governing body in 1951 is composed of C. J. Coley, Judge of Probate; Woodrow W. Barnes, Sheriff; T. H. Thompson, Tax Collector; Miss Mary Segrest, Tax Assessor; J. A. Pruitt, Superintendent of Schools; Ralph Segrest, Solicitor; W. E. Black, Circuit Clerk; Dr. L. H. Hamner, Health Officer; and the following Commissioners: District No. 1, Alexander City, Covin W. Abbett; District No. 2, New Site, Albert L. Barnes; District No. 3, Dadeville, J. Bentley Pitts; District No. 4, Camp Hill, M. Andrew Carleton; and District No. 5, East Tallassee, J. Mack Smith.

The original unit of the present county courthouse in Dadeville was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$13,000. A \$23,000 addition was constructed in 1902, and in 1946 additional space was added at a cost of \$44,000.

During the early days horse racing, gambling, and cock fighting were the staple amusements. Log rollings, house raisings, cane breakings, corn huskings, quilting parties, and square dances, were among the customs of the rural people during pioneer days as well as in later years.

Many of the early settlers came from Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. Among the pioneer settlers prior to 1840 were Henry J. Pickard, Peter H. Barrett, William Anderson, Joshua W. Evans, Walker Reynolds, Lorenza D. Dillard, Edward J. Canady, Edmund Humphreys, John C. Webb, Jacob Guantt, Bryant Dubois, Walter R. Lucas, Harrison Young, Thomas J. Williams, David Ogletree, Henry Gaither, William C. Fincher, James C. Campbell, Martin T. Ellis, David Carter, William Towns, Joshua Strickland, George Whitman, James Whatley, John Cannon, Joseph Bryan, Elisha Robertson, Benjamin T. Kimbrough, William Tate, Robert Vaughan, John Goldsmith, Harry Blankenship, George W. Baker, Franklin Rutherford, William Porch, John Price, Samuel Gray, Newman Golden, Wade Lester, Richard Wright, James Thomas, Stephen O. Kelley, Youngsett Dendy, Irwin Patterson, John Adcock, Thomas Ray, Robert G. Haden, John W. Freeman, Arnold Seale, William Sanders,

William Sharp, Jonathan Morris, J. M. Pearson, George W. Cotton, R. S. Hardaway, Henry Dean, George Taylor, Irvine Lawson, Benjamin Wilson, William Cox, Jeremiah Doss, William McBurnett, Franklin T. King, Arthur B. Davis, John H. Dabbs, Benjamin C. Turner, Jabesh Vines, James Moore, John M. Russell, Henry Hodnett, and Rufus D. Peoples.

Other early settlers in the county were: Lawrence M. Wilson, planter, Agricola; W. L. Waters, merchant, W. J. Street, planter, Albert G. Holloway, planter, and Dr. A. J. Coley, physician, Alexander City; D. A. G. Ross, planter, and Colonel Walter R. Dawson, planter, Camp Hill; J. P. Oliver, planter, E. C. Pugh, merchant, E. H. Berry, planter, W. L. Rowe, sheriff, Dr. R. V. Salmon, physician, and Frederick A. Vaughan, merchant, Dadeville; and Dr. Allen Kimball, physician, Tal-lassee.

Some of the United States Post Offices established in the county, with the names of first postmasters were: Pittsborough, December 10, 1835, (Name changed to Dudleyville on December 4, 1837), Murphy V. Jones; Dadeville, May 2, 1837, William I. Power; Youngsville, June 17, 1837, (Name changed to Alexander City on July 16, 1873), Reuben G. Young; Goldville, January 17, 1843, James A. Barr; Tehopeka, July 27, 1853, Napoleon B. Stone; Daviston, November 16, 1853, John O. Davis; New Site, December 24, 1857, Aaron J. Brooks; Truett, April 17, 1886, Charles J. Truett; Easton, February 26, 1891, Stephen B. East; Elder, January 3, 1893, Joseph C. Robinson. Complete information is not readily available for all offices, but in 1888 there were post offices at Alexander City, Bulger's Mill, Buttston, Camp Hill, Cowpens, Dadeville, Daviston, Dudleyville, Emuckfaw, Fish Pond, Fosheeton, Goldville, Hackneyville, Island Home, Jackson's Gap, Mary, Matilda, Melton's Mill, New Site, Sturdivant, Susanna, and Thaddeus.

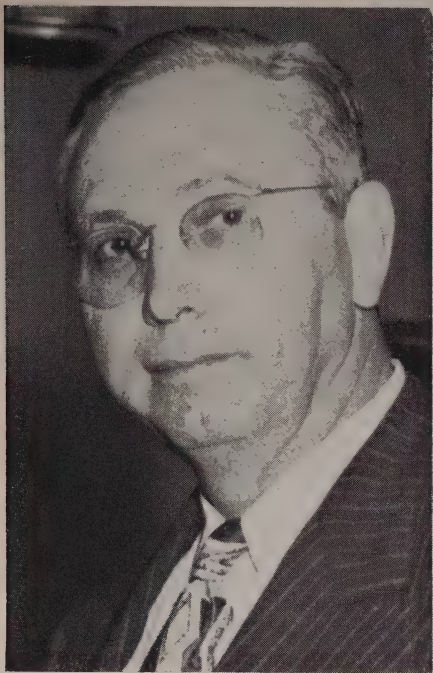


View of a pecan orchard with crimson clover as a cover crop.

FLETCHER NAPOLEON FARRINGTON

Early in 1932 there came to Tallapoosa County a big-footed North Alabama giant standing six feet, four inches tall, and weighing two hundred fifty pounds. Agriculture was experiencing its worst period in American history. It was the bot-

tom of the depression years. Cotton was selling for less than five cents a pound; hogs were \$2.15 per cwt., and all other commodities were selling for proportionate prices. Under the leadership of Fletcher N. Farrington more progress has been made in agricultural pursuits in Tallapoosa County than in all the years prior to his coming to the county as its Farm Agent. When he came to the county he immediately inaugurated a program for the development of agriculture in the county, his program being in keeping with his own physical stature. His work in the county has attracted international attention. Nine foreign delegations and representatives from nearly all the states have visited the county to study the land reclamation work which has been done. Nearly 100,000 acres have been scientifically terraced.



Fletcher N. Farrington, genial county farm agent, who is nationally known for his progressive program in soil conservation and other work among the farmers of Tallapoosa County.

Under Farrington's leadership great strides have been made in forestry conservation, crop rotation, livestock production, and pasture maintenance. 355 farmers

on 234 farms produced an average of 387 pounds of lint cotton per acre in 1950. The average production in 1930 was 145 pounds per acre. Corn production increased from an average of 11 bushels per acre in 1935 to a little less than 25 bushels per acre in 1950. The livestock population increased 41 per cent from 1940 to 1945, and there has been a tremendous increase in livestock during more recent years. Dairy cattle increased very rapidly during the same period. In 1950 Tallapoosa County had more Junior Dairymen than the next four highest counties in Alabama. 12,000 acres are planted in Kudzu, a perennial legume that can be used for temporary grazing; nearly 6,000 acres have been planted in sericea lespedeza, also a perennial and suited for summer grazing; and nearly 7,000 acres of permanent pasture land have been established. About 300 farmers of the county are growing beef cattle.



Tallapoosa County has tremendous resources in its timber lands. The lumber business is one of the largest sources of income. The county maintains a network of fire prevention towers equipped with telephones.



Farrington was instrumental in getting the Carnation Company to build a plant in Dadeville which now provides a market for the dairymen of the eight Piedmont counties of the area. He took the lead in getting the Piedmont Experiment Station located in Tallapoosa County. The county purchased 1,400 acres near Camp Hill at a cost of approximately \$40,000. The station is operated as a sub-station of the Alabama

Polytechnic Institute Experiment Station at Auburn, and is demonstrating to the farmers just what can be done in the area.

Farrington has worked in close cooperation with civic clubs, chambers of commerce, industrial leaders, and business and professional men, in planning a program to reach all the people of the county. In 1934 the Tallapoosa County Terracing Association began under the leadership of the county governing body headed by Probate Judge J. P. Oliver. The Association purchased heavy machinery for use in terracing and other land reclamation work. This perhaps has been of greater immediate value to the farmers than any other project of the county farm program. The work has been carried on with great success in cooperation with the Federal Production and Marketing Administration.

The half-million dollar livestock coliseum and Piedmont Youth Center located in Dadeville has been of immense aid in promoting interest in livestock and other farm projects. The coliseum is used for livestock shows, farm and home shows, community gatherings, farm meetings, religious activities, civic activities, and for any general purpose in the public interest. The youth center has 19,000 square feet of floor space and is equipped to comfortably house a large number of young people for any 4-H, or other youth group meeting.

The Coastal Plains Community in the southern part of the county was winner in the state One Variety Contest for cotton growers in 1950, and was awarded a \$2,000 prize.

One hundred fifty-four farm lakes have been built in the county, aiding in soil conservation and at the same time provide food and recreational benefits for the people.

Kiwanis Clubs, renowned for their interest in agriculture, have been organized at Dadeville, Alexander City and Camp Hill. Farrington was the first president of the club at Dadeville, having assisted in its organization in 1934. He also aided in the organization of other clubs in the county. He is a member of the Chambers of Commerce of Alexander



Modern heavy machinery is used to terrace the farm land of the county.



Livestock growing is fast taking the place of King Cotton. This view shows a typical herd of beef cattle.



Dairy herds such as this are common in Tallapoosa County.



The corn grows tall in Tallapoosa County.

City and Tallassee. He usually serves on the agricultural committees of these organizations.

Farrington was born on a farm in Blount County, near Blountsville, Alabama, May 25, 1902, the son of Samuel Newton and Mollie Susan Roberts Farrington. He is the fourth child in a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. He started to school at the age of eight, when he was "nearly grown," he says, at Summitt. He later attended public schools at Rock Springs, Hollypond, Albertville, Blountsville, and Boaz. He graduated from high school in 1923 at what is now Snead College at Boaz, Alabama. He taught school during the winter months and attended summer school at Alabama Polytechnic Institute for a number of years, teaching in Cullman and Etowah Counties. He graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in the spring of 1930, having entered college in the fall of 1928 as a full time student.

Immediately upon graduating from college he went to Troy, Alabama, as Pike County Farm Agent. He went from Pike County to Tallapoosa County early in 1932. He was married to Eunice G. Gullage, of Gadsden, February 5, 1926. The Farringtons have four children, Annie Sue (Mrs. Paul Sherrer), Barbara, F. N., Jr., and Eunice Elizabeth.

MINERAL RESOURCES

It has been said by authorities that more gold lies in the stretch of hills between Alexander City, Alabama, and Dahlonega, Georgia, than in any similar known area in North America. There are four distinct

gold districts in the county as defined by geologists, Hog Mountain, Eagle Creek, Goldville, and the Devil's Backbone. Much of the latter area is flooded by the waters of Lake Martin. The Hog Mountain area has been the most productive. "Goldville was a thriving mining town, with a population as great as 3,000 prior to the California gold rush of 1849."¹ "According to Tuomey, gold was discovered there in 1842. Phillips reported that it was said that the population was at least 3,000 between 1840 and 1850, and that there were fourteen stores at Goldville at that time."² Although many efforts have been made in more recent years to find paying deposits of the precious metal, there is now very little activity in the county.

Small deposits of mica and other minerals have been found in the county. The largest deposit of mica was in the Easton community and the surface deposits have been exhausted.

Copper was once mined near Dadeville.

Granite and crystalline rocks, many suitable for building purposes, are to be found in the county. Kaolin, from which fine china may be made is also present. Corundum is found near Dudleyville and Alexander City.

Tallapoosa County was the scene of much pottery making by the Indians, and soapstone, from which they made many of their pottery items, is found in large quantities in the eastern section of the county.

There are traces of most known metals in the rocks of the county.

POPULATION STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	(Preliminary Estimate)	34,666
1940	24,023	11,247	..	35,270
1930	21,415	9,773	..	31,188
1920	19,674	10,070	..	29,744
1910	19,577	11,457	..	31,034
1900	18,987	10,688	..	29,675
1890	16,951	8,508	1	25,460
1880	16,108	7,293	..	23,401
1870	12,772	4,190	1	16,963
1860	17,154	6,673	..	23,827
1850	11,511	4,073	..	15,584
1840	4,424	2,020	..	6,444

The Horseshoe Bend Battle Centenary was observed with a special program on July 4, 1914. The Anniversary Commission was composed of Emmet O'Neal, Governor of the State of Alabama; Thomas M. Owen, Director State Department of Archives and History; Samuel Blount Brewer, Tuskegee; Thomas LaFayette Bulger, Dadeville; John William Overton, Wedowee; Felix L. Smith, Rockford; and James William Strother, Dadeville.

¹ From Bulletin 40, *Geological Survey of Alabama*, University of Alabama, 1930.

² *Ibid.*



Cotton is grown extensively throughout the county.

Bank deposits in Tallapoosa County have increased 900 per cent during the past twenty years.

There are more than 260 miles of paved roads in the county, more than half of which have been constructed since World War II.

Tallapoosa County was a favorite abode of the Indians. Their villages dotted the banks of the Tallapoosa River and other streams in the county.

Oakfuskie was one of the largest Indian villages. It is said that the British established a fort at Oakfuskie as early as 1735.



A view of the half million dollar Benjamin C. Russell High School at Alexander City. Erected since World War II, this building embodies the very latest features in educational plants.

A view of the recent addition to the Alexander City elementary school.



ALEXANDER CITY

Alexander City is built on the site of Indian villages. The youngest of the cities of the county, it is now the most populous, the 1950 census giving it a population of 6,433. In 1888 the population was 750. There are large textile manufacturing plants and other industries which make it one of the leading industrial centers of east Alabama.

The April 23, 1891 issue of *The Weekly Dispatch*, published in Alexander City, carried the following news item:

WAR CLOUDS

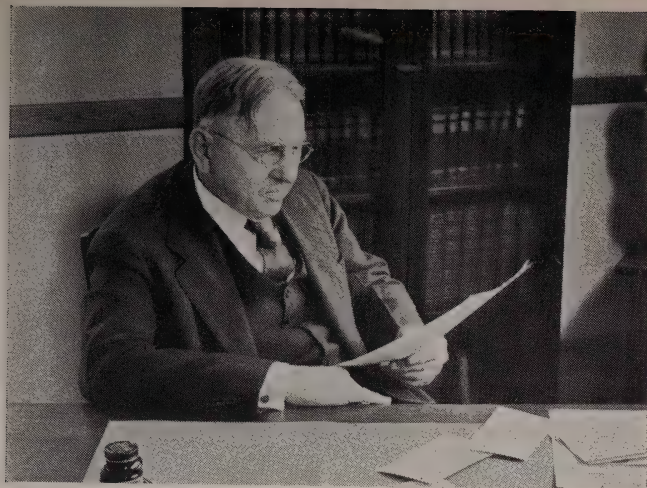
Russia making active preparation for impending conflict. Dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: "In spite of the peaceful utterance of government officials everybody knows that Russia is making extensive preparations for war."

CAMP HILL

Camp Hill was the camping ground for travelers on their way to Wetumpka, and for settlers entering the Indian territory.

The Lovelaces, Herrens and Smiths were early settlers near the spring before the Indians had gone. Early merchants were Meadows, Whitten and Polk. A Dr. Vaughan was the first physician. Mathew Lile was first teacher in school. Rev. Brittain Conine was the first Methodist minister.

The First Universalist Church of Camp Hill was established in 1846 with John J. Slaughter as its first pastor.



Lyman Ward,
founder of South-
ern Industrial In-
stitute, Camp Hill,
Alabama.

Dr. Lyman Ward, a Universalist from New York, founded the Southern Industrial Institute at Camp Hill in 1898.

Ward was born on a farm near Watertown, New York, attended the Watertown schools, and graduated from St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, in 1892.

He was married to Mary Louise Smith, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. George W. L. Smith, of Smith's Basin, on October 5, 1898. He took his bride to Camp Hill, Alabama, where he was to serve as minister of the local Universalist church at a salary of \$200.00 a year.



The Administration Building, Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Alabama.

For half a century Lyman Ward was to serve as head of the Southern Industrial Institute, a school he founded to serve the underprivileged whites of the area. He had selected Camp Hill as the site for the school because there was a need for such an institution in the area, and because he had an income there as pastor of the church. With no other funds in sight he launched the school in the fall of 1898 with two teachers and twenty-three students. This number increased to seventy-five during the first term. It has been said that this was an "act of indomitable courage only possible to those who as Lowell says, 'What they dare to dream of, dare to do.'"

The school owns several hundred acres of farm land and students earn a good portion of their tuition by working on the farm.

Dr. Ward died in 1948.

Eli H. Howell, an alumnus of the school, is now president of the Institute.



Students at Southern Industrial Institute earn a large portion of their expenses by working on the farm owned and operated by the school.

CARRVILLE

Carrville, in the southern tip of the county, is one of the oldest towns in the county. It dates from about 1820, and is named for Jesse A. Carr, an early settler. Carrville and neighboring East Tallassee, have grown into each other, so to speak, and together form a very thriving community. The Tallassee vicinity has been the scene of textile manufacturing since about 1844.



The new Dadeville High School, opened in 1947, replaces the old Tallapoosa County High School shown below. The old building was erected in 1908.



DADEVILLE

There was an Indian trading post at the site of Dadeville for some time prior to the creation of Tallapoosa County. It was the junction point of roads leading from Tennessee and Georgia to the trading posts at Wetumpka and Montgomery.

Dadeville was named for Major Francis Langhorne Dade who was killed in the Seminole War in Florida in December, 1835. The town was first incorporated in 1858, but lost its charter during the War Between the States. It was incorporated a second time in 1871. There were tanneries and shoe shops in the early days.



The churches shown at the left are typical of the progress being made in improving the rural churches in Tallapoosa County. The top view is that of the New Site Methodist Church. The Eagle Creek Baptist Church, before the addition of a portico, is shown below.



The town was laid out and the courthouse located by John Broadnax. The population in 1880 was 740. The 1950 census gave the town a population of 2,357.

It is said that Dr. William Mandon Alexander Mitchell was perhaps the first owner of a home in Dadeville. Other early settlers were Vaughn, Gresham, Lowry, Davenport, Berry, Dennis, King, Reeves, Cosby, Bostick, Hatcher, Corprew, Clark, Leftwich, Holley, Johnson, Oliver, Lane, Lisle, Goolsby, and Sturdivant.

Senator John Tyler Morgan, member of the famous Morgan and Pettus team, was admitted to the bar in Dadeville. Bozeman Bulger, noted sports writer, and writer for the Saturday Evening Post, was born in Dadeville. Allen D. Sturdivant, Judge of Probate of the county for a number of years, was a Dadeville citizen.

Solomon Hydenfeldt, a Jew, gave the site for the churches in Dadeville. A communication by him addressed to Hon. Reuben Chapman, Governor of Alabama, on the subject of Slave Immigration, was published by McCormick & Brittain, printers, in 1849.

Hydenfeldt was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and came to Alabama during the early days of Tallapoosa County. He was judge of the county court in 1840. He later moved to Russell County, Alabama, then to California where he became a justice in the supreme court of that state.

The Dadeville Female Seminary opened in 1853 with Benjamin T. Smith, principal; his wife, assistant; Miss Katherine Clark, primary; and Miss Bedell, music. The school was incorporated by members of Tohopeka Lodge #71, Dadeville Chapter #45, of the Masonic Order.

Graefenberg Medical Institute, the first medical school in Alabama, received its charter in 1852. Dr. P. M. Shepard was proprietor.

In 1858, Dr. Shepard was granted a charter for the Winston Male College.

The Tallapoosa County High School was established by an act of the state legislature, August 7, 1907. There were seventy-five students in September, 1910.

Freight was hauled from Loachapoka until 1873 when the Savannah and Memphis Railroad was completed from Columbus, Georgia. The railroad was later known as the Columbus and Western, and is now a part of the Central of Georgia-Illinois Central system.



This building was originally the United States Hotel, and was erected about 1836. It has been owned by the Dennis family for more than a century and has been known as the Dennis Hotel most of that time. It was in this hotel that Johnson Jones Hooper wrote many of his humorous stories, among which were the **ADVENTURES OF SIMON SUGGS**. This building is located at Dadeville.

Charles T. Thweatt, a lawyer, was editor of the Tallapoosa Banner and Times in 1862. President Grant appointed him Consul General to Brazil.

Other newspapers published in Dadeville were The Tallapoosa News, 1873, Johnston and Oliver, publishers; East Alabama Headlight; The Dadeville Headlight, 1874; The Tallapoosa Gazette, 1880; The Tallapoosa Democrat, 1884; and more recently, The Peoples Advocate, The New Era, Free Press, Herald, Courier, and Spot Cash.

In the November 24, 1910, issue of The Dadeville Spot Cash a statement attributed to Major Jere C. Dennis said that war with Japan was inevitable. That was thirty-one years before the war with Japan actually took place.

DUDLEYVILLE

Dudleyville was the scene of a trading post early in the nineteenth century, long before the territory became a state in the union. When a United States Post Office was established there on December 10, 1835, it was known as Pittsborough. The name was changed to Dudleyville on December 4, 1837, being named for Peter Dudley, an early trader among the Indians, and an inn-keeper. Murphy V. Jones was the first postmaster. Other postmasters have been T. D. Hamilton, 1839; James A. Barr, 1841; Samuel C. Bailey, 1843; Moses Buckalew, 1845; J. L. Powell, 1847; Patton A. Wise, 1853; John A. Miller, William A. Crayton, Thomas A. Brooks, H. S. Nelson, J. M. Griffin, A. A. Dent, and W. A. Whitlow.

The Dudleyville Academy offered educational opportunities in the 1860's.

There was once a buggy factory at Dudleyville.

Dudleyville is the burial place of Major Lemuel Purnell Montgomery, a hero of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

Abraham Mordecai, a Jew, is also buried at Dudleyville. Mordecai came to Alabama from Pennsylvania and established the first cotton gin in the state at Coosada Bluff on the Alabama River. His business there was shortlived, however, as the Indians cut down his cornfields, burned his store and dwelling, and cut off one of his ears. This latter fact was certified to by Benjamin Hawkins, Agent for Indian Affairs in the Creek Agency. It is on record at the courthouse in Dadeville,¹ and is as follows:

"Creek Agency, 1804

It is hereby certified that Abraham M. Mordecai, of this Agency, was beaten and had his left ear cut off by a lawless bandetee of the town of Coosada in this agency.

Benjamin Hawkins,
Agent for I. A."

JACKSON'S GAP

It has long been erroneously supposed by many that Jackson's Gap was named for General Andrew Jackson who defeated the Indians in a decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Instead, the place became known as Jackson's Gap because a man by the name of Jackson was the first white man to live in the area.

According to local legend this man Jackson built a cabin at the gap between the hills and traded with the Indians and early settlers who passed that way. Jackson's place, therefore, became known as "Jackson's Gap."

A certain Hence or Hench Patterson soon came along, built a cabin, and shod horses for the immigrants passing through. A traveler chanced to pass by just after dusk one evening and heard a gun shot, and later reported to county authorities in Dadeville that he saw a man enter a cabin with a gun in his hand. The officers investigated the report and found Jackson shot to death. Patterson being the only person near the

¹ Book A, Page 352.

scene was arrested and charged with the crime. The case remained in court for a long time due to the circumstantial evidence which incriminated Patterson. He was allowed bail and was stabbed to death at a public gathering near Horseshoe Bend by a man named Powell. Powell was in jail when the War Between the States broke out and was released on the understanding that he would be a soldier in the Confederate army, but was court martialed and shot as a deserter.

A better era came and with it substantial citizens such as John Pullen, John Adair, Jesse and Joe Knight, William Davis, William Holley, Allen Hardin, and Toliver and David Hancock. A school and a church were established and the community took its place among the law-abiding people of the county.

First postmaster, James Akin; first physician, Dr. William L. Banks; first teacher, John T. Way; first preacher, John F. Bledsoe.

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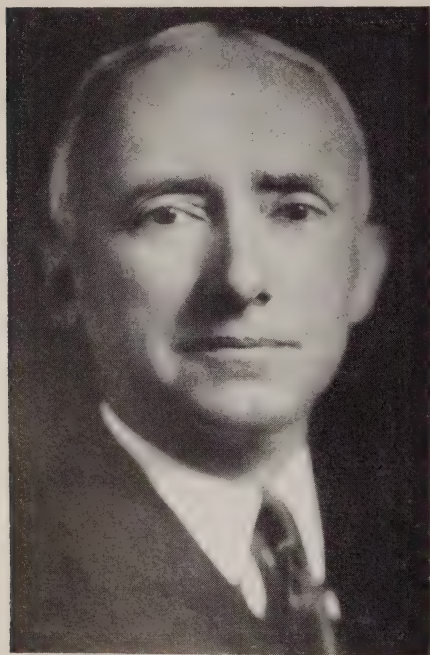
POWER RESOURCES OF THE TALLAPOOSA MARTIN DAM

The story of the development of hydro-electric power projects on the Tallapoosa River is an important chapter in the History of Tallapoosa County.

Years before the construction of any of the projects, certain citizens of the county saw the possibilities the river afforded, and worked tirelessly with outsiders who were contemplating developing water power projects in the state. Among the citizens of Tallapoosa County were Mrs. Nora E. Miller, Morgan D. Jones, and Benjamin Russell. James Mitchell, of New York City, visited Alabama in 1911 to study the power resources of the state. In 1912 he presented Mrs. Miller with a silver trowel in recognition of her work in behalf of water power development. She was to have used the trowel at the laying of the corner stone of

Cherokee Bluffs project, but she died before the ceremony took place. Her nephew, John Curtis Lovelace, performed that part of the ceremony on November 7, 1925. The Cherokee Bluffs project is now known as Martin Dam and Lake Martin.

When James Mitchell first came to Alabama in 1911, he met a young man in a Montgomery law firm who was destined to become a national leader in the field of public utilities. The law firm of Tyson, Wilson and Martin represented a group of citizens who were interested in developing the power resources of the state. The young man in the firm was Thomas Wesley Martin, and Mitchell invited him to become General Counsel for the newly acquired Alabama Power Company. The company had been in existence since December 6, 1906 when it had been incorporated by Captain William Patrick Lay, his



Thomas W. Martin

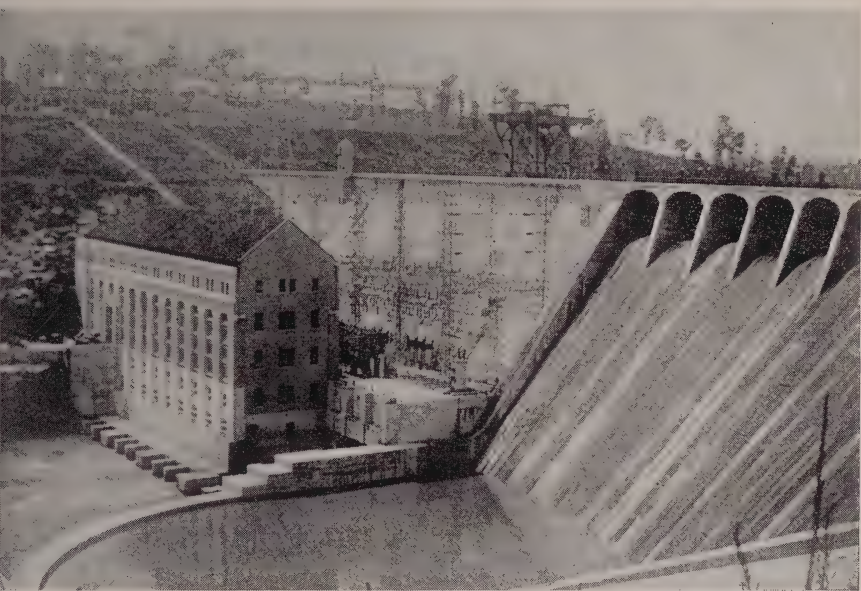
son, Orville Lay, and his counsel, Oliver R. Hood, all of Gadsden, Alabama. Martin gave up his Montgomery law practice to accept the position, and moved to Birmingham.

Tom Martin was born at Scottsboro, Jackson County, Alabama August 13, 1881, the son of William Logan and Margaret Ledbetter Martin. His father was Attorney General of Alabama from 1889 to 1894. His great great grandfather, Frank Martin, fought in the American Revolution. The Martins came to Madison County, Alabama, from Virginia in 1808.

The family moved to Montgomery when Tom was quite young and he studied at Starke University School. He studied law at the University of Alabama, and began his practice at Montgomery under the guidance of his father in 1901. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General for the state in 1903 and served until 1911.

He married Mary Evelyn Tyson, of Montgomery, on June 4, 1919.

Martin became Vice-President of Alabama Power Company in 1915, was elevated to the presidency in 1920, and has served as Chairman of the Board since 1950. He was President of The Commonwealth and Southern Corporation from 1929 to 1932.



Martin Dam, largest of the hydro-electric power projects on the Tallapoosa River.

He is a human dynamo of untold and seemingly endless energy. A man of vision, courage, and leadership, he is interested in promoting the welfare of the people of the South in general, and Alabama in particular. His was the vision and the energy which resulted in the formation of the Southern Research Institute, a scientific research organization, of which he is President. Through his efforts its capital funds were subscribed.

An outstanding scholar, Martin is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. He is a member of The Newcomen Society of England, the Knights of Pythias, Rotary International, the Masonic Order, and other fraternal organizations. He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He has been selected by Forbes Magazine as one of the fifty outstanding business leaders in the United States, and has received many other honors.

Tom Martin is a modest man who prefers to remain out of the limelight. It was ten years from the time the Board of Directors of Alabama Power Company passed a resolution naming the Cherokee Bluffs project Martin Dam and Lake Martin until the date of the dedicatory services on October 16, 1936. The commemorative tablet at Martin Dam reads as follows:

MARTIN DAM — MARTIN LAKE

**Named by the Board of Directors of
Alabama Power Company in honor of
THOMAS WESLEY MARTIN**

a native son of Alabama

**President and General Counsel of the company in
recognition of the successful completion of this and
other projects due in so large a measure to his vision,
courage, and leadership, and in further recognition
of his service to the electric industry and to the in-
dustrial, social, and cultural advancement of the
commonwealth.**

The storage capacity of Lake Martin is enough to generate 300 million kilowatt hours of electricity when used in the three Tallapoosa River plants. The lake floods 40,000 acres and has a shoreline of 700 miles. Construction was started in July, 1923, and the project was completed January 1, 1927. The dam is 2,000 feet long and 168 feet high. The plant has a capacity rating of 180,000 horsepower.



Beautiful Lake Martin is the recreation center for east central Alabama. The lake is well stocked with fish, and is the scene of annual boat races.

REFERENCE

The Story of Alabama, by Marie Bankhead Owen.

Dedication Program Booklet Published by Alabama Power Company.

LAKE MARTIN

BY R. J. GREGG

(From the April, 1927 issue of "Powergrams," the official organ
of the A.P.Co.)

I've stood above Lake Martin
On a riotous day in spring,
With all life just surging and singing,
And my heart was wont to sing.

And again when all life seemed sleeping,
And the grass was sere and brown,
And the heat and hush of noonday,
Like lead on my soul pressed down.

I've gazed upon Lake Martin
In the dusk of a Southern day,
With the moon and stars a-glisten
On a mirrored Milky Way.

But always, a glance from the mountain,
To the placid lake below,
Filled my soul with wonder,
And set my heart aglow.

For I saw in the quiet waters,
'Neath the softly silver sheen,
The strength of countless horses,
Pent up in mountains green.

The heat of Inferno's hottest,
The cold of a winter's snow,
The myriad lights of cities,
The cozy fireside's glow.

I heard the hum of spindles,
The whir and whine of wheels,
The music of many motors,
The click of picture reels.

A panorama wondrous
Of modern hydro-power!
And I thought that there before me,
Gem-set in Beauty's bower.

That the name and deeds of Martin,
Through Time be revered and known,
Was a monument more fitting
Than bronze, or print, or stone.

THURLOW DAM

Oscar Gowen Thurlow, for whom Thurlow Dam is named, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 7, 1881.

He was an outstanding student in the Newburyport public schools and obtained a scholarship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He graduated from that institution with high honors in Civil Engineering in 1904 and entered the field of design and other engineering work, being engaged in Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; New York City; and Birmingham, Alabama. He became associated with Alabama Power Company in 1912 under Eugene A. Yates who had just been appointed Chief Engineer for the company. Thurlow then spent much time in connection with the engineering problems involved in the erection of the power projects of the company in Alabama.



O. G. Thurlow

Recognized as one of the outstanding engineers of the United States, he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The Newcomen Society of England, and other fraternal organizations. His

development of the "Backwater Suppressor" has meant much in the field of hydraulic power.

He has been described as "a modest, kindly, ultra-considerate, good-natured friend, always fair to those who worked with him, and more than fair to those who worked for him."

Thurlow Dam was begun in April, 1928, and completed in 1930, and was first known as the Lower Tallassee plant. The site of the dam was known to the Indians as "Great Falls," and is a short distance upstream from the famous Indian village of Tallisi. The present thriving city of Tallassee is nearby and the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills occupy the original site of the Indian village. The dam is 1846 feet long and 62 feet high and has a rated capacity of 72,000 horsepower.

Thurlow's daughter, Elisabeth (now Mrs. A. H. Woodward, Jr.), unveiled the tablet honoring her father at dedicatory ceremonies, October 28, 1939. The bronze tablet contains the following inscription:

This Development Designated

THURLOW DAM

By the Board of Directors of

Alabama Power Company

in recognition of the genius, loyalty, and human qualities of Oscar Gowen Thurlow and his associates who have directed great powers of nature for the service of man through the art of engineering.



Thurlow Dam on the Tallapoosa River near Tallassee.

REFERENCE

Dedication Program Booklet Published by Alabama Power Company.



Yates Dam on the Tallapoosa River near Tallassee.

YATES DAM

The "Upper Tallassee" plant of the Alabama Power Company was officially named "Yates Dam" at dedicatory ceremonies on June 28, 1947. The bronze tablet was unveiled by Margaret Yates, daughter of Eugene Adams Yates, for whom the dam was named. The inscription reads as follows:

YATES DAM

Named by the Board of Directors of
Alabama Power Company
in honor of

EUGENE ADAMS YATES

in recognition of

his vision in foreseeing the possibilities of the development and distribution of power in the South-eastern states, his ability as an engineer and administrator in the construction and operation of power projects in Alabama, and his personal qualities which have endeared him to friends and associates.

Eugene Yates was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 7, 1880, the son of Joseph Johnson and Elizabeth Ann Whaley Yates. He attended the public schools of New Jersey and graduated from historic



Eugene A. Yates

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1902. Soon after graduation he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He later worked in New York City and Canada.

Yates went to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1911 as construction engineer for an interurban electric railroad known as "The Tidewater Line." About that time James Mitchell was selecting a group of outstanding young men for associates in the Alabama Power Company. Eugene Yates was appointed Chief Engineer. He was later to work on plans for integrating the operations of the power companies in order to pool the energy generated for the fullest benefit in time of war as well as in peacetime.

He became Vice-President and General Manager of Alabama Power Company in 1923, and in 1924 he was named Vice-President

and General Manager of the Southeastern Power and Light Company. He later headed the engineering and construction work of The Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. When the latter company was dissolved and The Southern Company organized, Yates was named President of the new company. He is now Chairman of the Board of The Southern Company and a director of Alabama Power Company.

In April, 1914, he married Margaret Wendell Polk, of Texas. The Yates have three children, Eugene A. Yates, Jr., Margaret, and Betty (Mrs. M. Shepard).

It was in 1912 that Yates first went to Dadeville where he spent the night, and the next day drove, with a team, from Dadeville to Cherokee Bluffs, Kowaliga, and Alexander City. He made many trips while studying the problems involved in the erection of what is now Martin Dam. There were the problems of relocation of cemeteries, the Central of Georgia Railroad, and changes in the public roads of the county. Many hardships and inconveniences were encountered. There were few good roads in the county, and the automobile had not come into general use.

Yates Dam is at the site of the first hydro-electric plant erected in Alabama. The "Montgomery Plant," as it was known, was put into service in 1902 with a capacity of 8,500 horsepower. The 25 mile long 33,000 volt transmission line was the first long distance line to be erected in Alabama and was one of the first such lines in the United States. Yates Dam has a capacity of 75,000 horsepower.

GRAEFENBERG, THE FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL IN ALABAMA

(From an article appearing in the *Annals of Medical History*, Volume 5, Number 6, by Roy H. Turner, M. D., Copyright, 1933, by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Publishers. Used by permission of the publishers.)

Alabama's first medical school was a family institution located in Tallapoosa County, near the town of Dadeville. The story of the school and its founder throws light on a distinctive period in American history, the medical, social, and economic aspects of which were characterized by unbounded energy and enthusiasm. It was a period dominated by the spirit of the pioneer, who is justly renowned for his courage and determination.

Philip Madison Shepard, founder and proprietor of Graefenberg Medical Institute, was born in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1812, the son of Philip and Sarah Briscoe Shepard. When he was a small lad the family moved to Walton County where they made their home in the unclaimed forest by much back-breaking toil in clearing new fields for cultivation. Young Philip was only thirteen years old when his father died, leaving him with the responsibility of supporting his mother, a brother, and four sisters. The next five years were filled with hard work on the farm during which time he strove to add to his meager education by studying during every spare moment he could find. But long hours of manual labor was a fearful handicap and he frequently fell asleep while at study. His desk was a crude plank nailed to the wall of the cabin lighted by a torch of lightwood, and not infrequently the torch set fire to his desk. He taught school one summer. He joined two militia companies, one of cavalry, and one of infantry. His mother married a Mr. Banks when he was nineteen. The union proved to be a happy one, thus releasing him from the responsibility of caring for the family.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. John B. Boon, of Social Circle, Georgia, staying with Dr. Boon for eighteen months. He was about to start his own practice of medicine when someone furnished him money with which to enter medical school. He walked the 125 miles to Augusta where he studied at the Augusta Medical College for a term of four months. The prevalence of malaria kept him busy during the summer months at Social Circle, but he returned in the fall for his second and final session at the medical school. Sick from malaria himself, Professor and Mrs. Ford took him into their home and cared for him as for a son.

In February of 1835 Shepard graduated, one of a class of fifteen, and being entirely without money he walked the 125 miles back to Social Circle, "the proudest man living, with his sheepskin." He resumed his practice there and the following February he was married to Louisa Fielder, of Social Circle. A few weeks later he was summoned to duty with the Walton County Cavalry for service in the Seminole War. Serving as a private he was assigned as assistant to the Battalion Surgeon, Dr. Bailey. Although he apparently took no part in any engagements with the Seminoles, he was kept very busy during the few months of the campaign because of much sickness among the troops.

Shepard's first child, John, was born in 1836 and not long afterwards he moved with his wife and baby by wagon and horseback 100 miles to LaFayette, Alabama. He was attracted to Alabama by the amazing prosperity of that state, which was based on cheap land recently taken from the Indians, and upon an inflated currency. The remaining Creek Indians of that section had threatened serious trouble during the Seminole War, whereupon they were sent West in 1836. Shepard remained in LaFayette eight years during which time he conducted his practice of medicine and prepared a group of young men for medical college. He then moved to Wetumpka where a group of physicians was securing a charter for the Alabama Medical University. The school never functioned and he moved to Dadeville, Alabama, in 1846, settling on the outskirts of the village where he was to live and work the remainder of his life. Dadeville was then a village of 700 people, the community being far ahead of the usual village in the Alabama hills in cultural matters and interest in education.

Flush times had been succeeded by depression; the young physician's health was poor, his family large, his property small; his discouragement was intense. His wife was probably a large factor in sustaining his spirits during this trying period. She had in ten years borne him six children, and had as a young mother ridden a horse daily to school in order that she might be more properly educated to be the partner of her ambitious husband. Her health was robust, her courage and resourcefulness unflinching. Her grasp of business matters served a particularly good purpose, too. Fertile land was purchased and cleared, a house built, and profitable farming was begun. Few rural physicians of the South at that time limited their gainful activities to the practice of medicine. It was estimated that the average annual income of the physicians of his county was \$1,000.00. However, in a community like Dadeville, where the most influential citizens were slave owners, it was socially hazardous for a professional man to do manual labor, though the large number of white families who worked small farms tended to counteract such aristocratic influences. Dr. Shepard, therefore, did not hesitate to clear the land and plow the fields as he had done in his earlier days. Prosperity was the reward of such industry, and to Dr. Shepard that meant an opportunity to put into effect some of the schemes constantly running through his mind concerning educational institutions of various kinds.

In the summer of 1851 advertisements in the state's leading paper, *The Advertiser and State Gazette*, of Montgomery, announced that Dr. Shepard's Infirmary was ready for patients and that his medical school

would soon be ready for students. On February 7, 1852, the state legislature granted a charter to Dr. Shepard and three other physicians, Dr. James T. Shackelford, Dr. William M. A. Mitchell, and Dr. J. T. Bankson, as trustees for the "Graefenberg Medical Institute of the State of Alabama." Dr. Shepard was listed as the proprietor and professor. The graduates of the Institute were to be accorded all the "privileges accorded graduates of leading medical colleges." The charter directed that a report be made every two years to the legislature as to the condition and progress of the school. This report was later utilized as an opportunity to request a grant of state funds.

The Winston Male College was chartered in 1858, and an application was made for a charter for the Octavia Walton Lee Vert Normal College for Young Ladies in 1860. The bill granting a charter for the latter institution passed the state senate only, but the school was in actual operation at the time. The schools were named for their principals, but were the property of Dr. Shepard, who shared trusteeships with his two oldest sons. Graefenberg was the scene of great activity. Many branches of learning flourished under one roof. Commencement exercises for the different classes and schools were held at various times during the year. There were concerts and oratorical contests which drew great crowds. The Winston Male College had a military department for which the government furnished muskets and one cannon. Military drill aroused much interest and enthusiasm. Probably the greatest source of public interest was the public examinations conducted by the Board of Trustees, or their representatives, which determined fitness for graduation. The medical candidates were submitted to a public examination lasting three days and nights, during which time five thousand questions were said to have been propounded. This figure was the estimate of one who had been through the ordeal, the terrors of which may have caused him unconsciously to exaggerate. The first medical diploma or certificate is said to have been awarded to James L. Gilder on April 24, 1854. Gilder's son, Dr. George S. Gilder, practiced in Carbon Hill, Walker County, Alabama.

In 1858, on the occasion of the forty-sixth birthday of Dr. Shepard, his pupils and admirers held a celebration. The professor was not indifferent to the advertising value of the occasion for drawing students, and the event was used for shaping public opinion toward furthering appropriations of state funds for the support of the medical school. This was emphasized in a speech by Dr. C. S. Reeves, a former student of the medical school, who spoke during the day.

During the first three years of the school the founder did nearly all the teaching alone. In 1855 his oldest son, John, was graduated and added to the faculty at the age of eighteen. From that time on the



Daguerreotype showing Professor Tyler Shepard at the age of twenty.

faculty was apparently composed entirely of father and sons. Philip Madison, Jr., graduated in 1858 and joined the faculty. In 1860, the third son, Orlando Tyler, was graduated at the age of seventeen, and became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He is said to have officiated at childbirth at the age of fifteen. Dr. Shepard's daughter, Louisa, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being the first woman to be awarded this degree by a southern medical school. Public opinion discouraged her taking up practice. She married and moved to Texas.

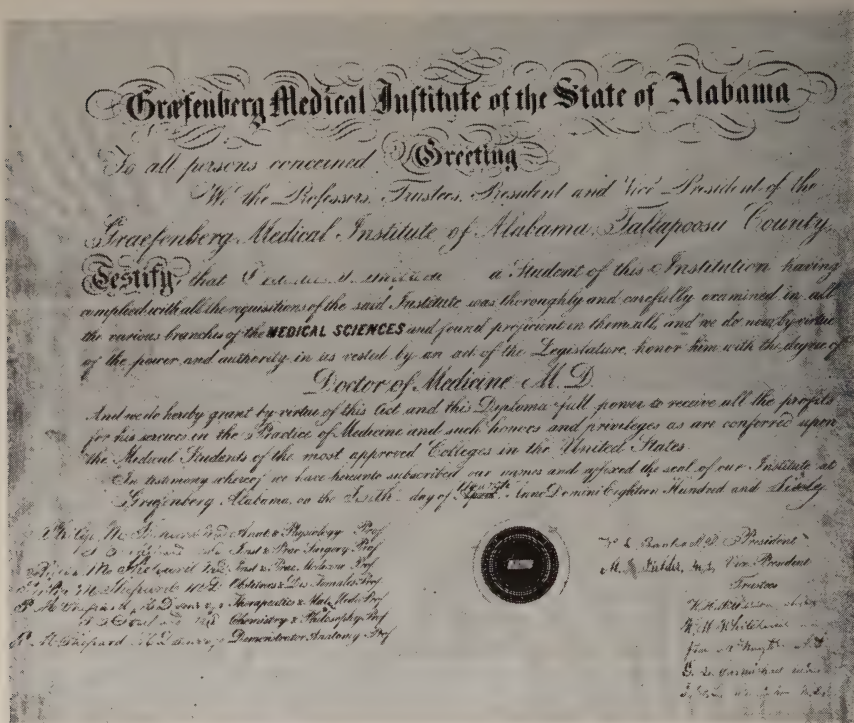
In April, 1861, a bedside clinic was held in the cabin of a sick negro woman not far from the campus. The Professor's diagnosis was peritonitis and the prognosis grave. Other physicians

who had seen her gave out a different diagnosis. The patient died and was buried. Dr. Shepard's pride was aroused. Permission was obtained and an autopsy was performed before the class at the open grave. Signs of generalized peritonitis were found, much to the gratification of the Professor. In performing the autopsy he cut his finger; a few hours later he had a chill and soon developed evidences of septicemia, and in a few days he was dead.

His death occurred just as the War Between the States broke out. Either catastrophe would have been sufficient to snuff out the life of the little medical school. During the war Dr. Tyler Shepard became a bugler in the escort of General Joseph E. Wheeler. It is not known whether the failure of the Confederate government to utilize his medical training was due to the nature of his specialties, or to his youth. The latter is the more likely reason. Philip Madison, Jr., served two years in the Confederate army as a cavalryman. John did not enter military service. Although he was only twenty-four years old, he had a large family, and was needed at home. He already had a reputation as an able physician, too, and before his death was considered the greatest physician of his time in the Dadeville area.

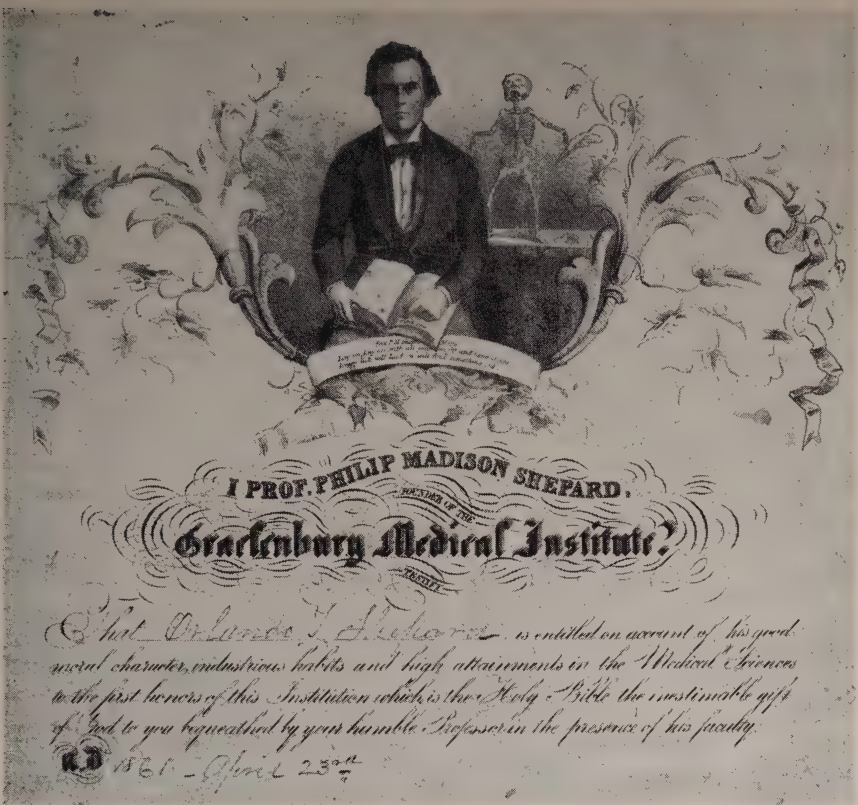
For many years after the war it was the dream of the three oldest sons, and also of the fourth son, Joseph, whose education after the war was relatively elaborate, that Graefenberg should be rehabilitated, but the extreme poverty of the community during Reconstruction days prevented. In 1873, twelve years after the school had closed, the buildings burned, with it the library, anatomical museum and school records. Four sons of the founder of Graefenberg, three of them trained entirely by their father, continued to practice medicine in the community and

were highly respected physicians. Among their descendants are a number who have through exceptional ability acquired distinction in various fields. Only one of their descendants entered the field of medicine and his career was cut short by early death.



Sheepskin diploma awarded to Orlando Tyler Shepard.

Although accurate information concerning the Graefenberg Medical Institute is far from complete, it is known to have been recognized as a full-fledged medical school from 1852 to 1861, and graduated about fifty physicians. Total expenses for a session including board, washing and lodging, "Diploma and Honor," was \$135 to \$145. The tuition fee was \$60, except for special rates from time to time, especially during summer sessions, when it would be \$30 or \$40. If a student failed to graduate at the end of one session he was allowed to repeat by the payment of a \$10 library fee. The students lived in an annex to Dr. Shepard's home and had their meals with the family. Encyclopedias, textbooks, and a few journals were to be found in the library. There were cadavers for dissection, kept in large metal vats, and several skeletons. There was a pharmacy in which medicines were compounded from medicinal herbs which were grown in a garden near the school. Certain chemical apparatus was available for simple demonstrations. All these were housed in a large three story frame building in which the classrooms and an auditorium were located for use by the various schools. Teaching was by lectures and quizzes. There was bedside teaching, too. Bible study was included in the curriculum. An alumnus said there was



Honor Certificate on real sheepskin issued to Orlando Tyler Shepard. The portrait on the certificate is that of his father, Philip Madison Shepard.

nothing but one unceasing round of study and review day and night without the thousand and one temptations and inducements to vice and immorality always incident to a large city. In 1860, when Dr. Shepard was trying to get financial aid from the state legislature, the physicians who made up the State Medical Association demanded that the state establish a first class medical school at Mobile, then the largest city in the state. They emphasized the advantages of having a medical school in a city. Dr. Shepard then pointed out the moral safety of his students as well as their safety from the devastating epidemics of yellow fever and cholera to which Mobile and New Orleans were then subject.

It seems that most of the graduates of Graefenberg entered immediately upon the practice of medicine, however, some later obtained degrees from other schools.

Fevers were the great problems of the medical profession in Shepard's day. In 1850, physicians of Alabama were just beginning to learn to distinguish between the various forms of malarial fevers and typhoid fever. Malaria was the biggest problem of all. Marion Sims, who lived just sixty miles away, in the story of his life, states that he saw families practically wiped out by the disease in 1836 and also in 1840.

The modern is dismayed at the extreme vigor of the therapy of that day. In 1858, Dr. Shepard recorded the treatment he gave his malaria patients in 1834:

A cursory glance at his practice may do some good, particularly to those who are very timid. He is not and never was a temporizer in the practice of medicine, we have reference to that season; emetics when no gastric disturbance, bloodletting when there was the slightest congestion, and would place from two to four mustard plasters at a time, to remain one hour, until he is known to use as many as ten, very generally eight, if slight remissions, barks and snakeroot, during febrile exacerbation the shower bath, from 10 to 30 gallons of cold water, the patient well wrapped in blankets, whenever he used calomel about one large dose, 10 to 100 grains, and let his patients have at all times what cold water they wanted.

The last statements provide a cheering feature to what is otherwise a terrifying picture. The value of quinine in the treatment of malaria was not generally appreciated in 1834, the date he was referring to, but by 1858 it had been generally accepted as a specific for malaria, although Dr. Shepard makes no reference to it.

Many of Dr. Shepard's outstanding characteristics seem strikingly modern. He was a self-made man. He rose from poverty with the aid of little in the way of a formal education to a position as head of three educational institutions, all of his own creation. He was a believer in action: "There is no pleasure in unvarying rest, our enjoyments must spring from action, as the body can only be braced by labor, so can virtue, knowledge and intelligence be strengthened by exercise, use or labor." His crude motto is still more impressive:

Lays on with all his might and never doubts,

Every lick well laid on will find something out.

He was a person with superb self-confidence in his abilities. His life was full of restlessness, change, struggle. He was out of sympathy with the aristocrats of his day: "Much of this disposition now being cultivated by us is too aristocratic, favoring mostly to noble manners, high breeding, making the larger largest."

He was modern in his attitude toward education of women. The only education open to southern women of that day was provided by private academies open only to the few, and was largely for ornamental purposes: languages, dancing, embroidery, painting and music. The academies for young men gave only classical training. Woodrow Wilson's grandfather, James Woodrow, was principal of the Presbyterian High School in LaFayette, Alabama, soon after Dr. Shepard moved away. Alabama had just begun half-heartedly to build a system of free public schools, which were looked upon with contempt by many. Dr. Shepard wished to train young women in his normal college to be teachers in the public school system. A striking evidence of his advanced ideas on education was the training of his own daughters as physicians.

Dr. Shepard knew the value of advertising. He paid for long advertisements in the leading newspapers of the state. He saw to it that the diplomas of his school were on real sheepskin and that the engraving was of high quality. In an advertisement he stated: "Our diplomas are fine." On the sheepskin honor certificate was his own portrait, a handsome and exceedingly earnest young man.

He was interested in numerous other affairs. He was a Mason. He was active in politics, spending, according to his own statement, \$1,000

for Polk, in dinners, flags, and other items. He even tried preaching in 1845. He admitted that his two sermons did not stir the congregations, saying, "Nothing but the smell of brimstone and the awful singeing fires of an endless hell could have started them, and hardly that." He was first a member of the Methodist church, but withdrew because of political troubles. He later joined the Baptist church.

Although he dealt with his children with the sternness of a puritanical disciplinarian, he held their respect and affection. His family-faculty maintained a fine *esprit de corps*. In his day, hard liquor was on sale at most grocery stores and drunkenness was common; even the medical profession of that day deplored the dreadful abuse of alcohol. He prohibited liquor on his property and enforced *his* law.

He was a lover of music and included a capable music instructor on his faculty. He encouraged the development of the musical talents of his children, and the family of his oldest son later acquired considerable local fame for its brass band.

Dr. Shepard was in many ways typical of his time. It was a time of tremendous material expansion; new lands were being opened, new communities being formed in which one's position depended upon his ability to get ahead in the world. It was a time when ambition could give free rein to the imagination.

Author's note:

Graefenberg was the name of a medical institution in Austria where hydro-therapy was emphasized, and was the probable source of the name for the Graefenberg Medical Institute, especially since hydro-therapy was a popular fad of the day. Dr. Shepard, no doubt believing that some good was to be found in all the popular fads of the day, stated in his first announcement concerning the medical school that "Allopathy, Homeopathy, Hydro-therapy, and Botany would be taught scientifically." However irregular this may seem to present day students of medical sciences, it must be remembered that Dr. Shepard lived during a period when many fads came and went. Any new idea was received with skepticism by many, but Dr. Shepard does not appear to have been one to refuse to grasp new opportunities for bettering the profession. One hundred years from now many of the present day methods no doubt will appear as ridiculous as some of those of Shepard's day appear today.

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FOOTPRINTS IN THE SANDS OF TIME

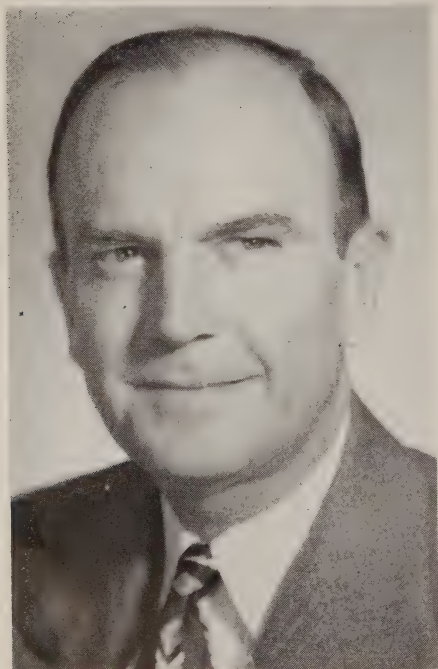
MICHAEL JEFFERSON BULGER

Michael Jefferson Bulger, Commander of the famous Forty-Seventh Alabama Infantry in the Battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg, was born in South Carolina, in 1807. He moved to Tennessee with his parents at an early age. He went to Montgomery County, Alabama, where he made gins. The place is now in Elmore County. In 1838, he moved to Coosa County and a few years later went to Tallapoosa County.

He began public life as a member of the state legislature in 1851. He entered the Confederate Army in 1862 as a Captain of a company in the Forty-Seventh Infantry, and was severely wounded at Cedar Run. He was again wounded and captured at Gettysburg. His son, Hon. William D. Bulger, was also an officer in the Forty-Seventh Infantry.

M. J. Bulger rose to the rank of Colonel in the Confederate army and after the war took an active part in the political life of Tallapoosa County, serving a number of terms as representative in the state legislature. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1861.

CLINTON JACKSON COLEY



Clinton Jackson Coley

Clinton Jackson Coley was born in Alexander City, Alabama, June 17, 1902. His father was Eugene Alonzo Coley, and his mother was Nannie Sandlin Coley.

He attended the public schools of Alexander City, and the University of Alabama. During his school days in Alexander City he was a delivery boy and had a newspaper route. After college he was for a time connected with the Russell Manufacturing Company, of Alexander City. He was Cashier of the First National Bank of Alexander City at the time of his election to the office of Judge of Probate. He is now a director of the First National Bank.

On October 15, 1932, he was married to Evelyn McCord, of Anniston. The Coleys have two children, C. J., Jr., and Evelyn.

His first venture into politics was in 1946 when he made a suc-

successful campaign for the office of Judge of Probate, of Tallapoosa County. He is an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church, Alexander City, and has served as Moderator of the East Alabama Presbytery. He is a Mason, and is Past Master of his lodge.

A man with a very genial personality, Judge Coley has been deeply interested in the betterment of Tallapoosa County. As Judge of Probate he is head of the Court of County Commissioners, and thus far during his administration 136 miles of roads have been paved, being more than half the total of 260 miles of paved roads in the county.

He has long been interested in the Horseshoe Bend battleground as a national park. He is now seeking to interest the Congress of the United States in designating the battleground area as a national park so that the historic spot may be preserved for all the people.

An interesting bit of history connected with the Coley family is a Right of Way Deed which is recorded on the books at the courthouse in Dadeville.¹

When the Savannah & Memphis Railroad Company, predecessor of the Central of Georgia Railroad, was obtaining rights of way for its line in 1872, the proposed line was to cross the property of A. J. Coley, grandfather of Judge C. J. Coley. The deed recorded reads as follows:

"A. J. Coley & Mary A. Coley have this day executed in my presence a conveyance of the right of way to the Savannah & Memphis Rail Road Company on which to build their road, with the understanding that if a depot is not established on the land of said Coley, he may have the privilege of putting on his crop and receiving any freight at some convenient point on said road near his home, and that said Company patch up his fences and make such gaps and safeways as may be necessary to protect his crop from the depredation of the stock.

November 11, 1872."

Wm. L. Crayton
Right of Way Agent

"With privilege of cultivating the said land up to the bed of of said Rail Road, and said Company to have the privilege of the dirt on the land of said Coley on each side of the said road to repair when necessary."

Wm. L. Crayton,
Right of Way Agent.

CHARLES CULBERSON

Charles Culberson, son of David Culberson, was born at Dadeville, Alabama, in 1855. David Culberson practiced law in Dadeville, but moved to Texas when Charles was one year old. David was a member of Congress on the Judiciary Committee during McKinley's administration.

Charles studied law and was admitted to the bar, became a District Attorney, Attorney General, and Governor of Texas. He was later elected Senator from Texas and died in Washington in 1928.

¹ Deed Record Book No. 5. Page 500.

REUBEN ANDREW JACKSON CUMBEE

Reuben Andrew Jackson Cumbee was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, June 9, 1833, the son of Reuben and Sarah McCall Cumbee. His father was from Newberry District, South Carolina. The McCalls were from North Carolina. His grandfather McCall was wounded in the Revolutionary War.

Although he had studied law and wanted to be an attorney, he had a tremendous urge to enter the ministry. He was converted at the age of 15. He did preach and teach for a number of years at Fredonia in Chambers County, Alabama. During the War Between the States he became a lieutenant in the Fourteenth Alabama Infantry. He moved to Tallapoosa County, Alabama, in 1876.

Cumbee entered politics in 1880, being elected Judge of Probate of Tallapoosa County. He got the most votes in 1886, but lost on account of a two-thirds rule. He was elected again in 1892. The Dadeville New Era of August 4, 1892 carried the following story concerning Judge Cumbee:

"Last Tuesday Dadeville was full to overflowing with people who came to town to get election news, and Judge R. A. J. Cumbee came in on the train from Alexander City. When he alighted from the hack at the Ridgway House the people rushed toward the hotel in one solid body to greet him. Cheers rent the air—and such enthusiasm has never before been seen in our town and continued so late into the night—he is the most popular man in the bounds of east Alabama."¹

Cumbee was married to Mary R. Stodghill in Heard County, Georgia, in 1857. There was one daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Gillam, by this marriage. Mrs. Mary Cumbee died in 1872 and Cumbee married Catherine E. Trent, of Virginia, in 1873. There was one daughter by this marriage, Annie Pearl (Mrs. Thomas Simeon Herren). Mrs. Catherine Trent Cumbee died August 30, 1889, and Frances Bonner became the third Mrs. Cumbee. Cumbee died at Brundidge, Alabama, November 10, 1918. Mrs. Frances Bonner Cumbee now resides at Brundidge.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS WADE HERREN

Thomas Wade Herren was born at Dadeville, Alabama, August 9, 1895, the son of Wood S. and Anne Daniel Herren, being the oldest in a family of six children. His mother was from Eufaula, Alabama.

¹ *History of Alabama*, by Brewer.



Major General Thomas Wade Herren

He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1917, just after the outbreak of the first World War. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve on August 15, 1917.

He went to France with the Seventy-Eighth Field Artillery in July, 1918, being engaged with that unit at Le Valdahan and Liffel le Grande. He returned to the United States in June, 1919.

Herren was Recruiting Officer for the District of Springfield, Massachusetts, for four years from June, 1922. He was later stationed at various army posts throughout the country, being raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1940.

During World War II he served in the European Theater of Operations with the Seventieth Infantry Division. As Brigadier General, he commanded three regiments of the division during

the bitter fighting of the Ardennes-Alsace campaigns during December, 1944, and January, 1945.

He was stationed in Tokyo, Japan, for a time during 1949, returning to the United States to become Chief of Special Services for the U. S. Army, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., having been promoted to Major General on June 17, 1949. Effective March 1, 1950, he was made Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, D. C.

General Herren was married to Lillian Corcoran, of El Paso, Texas, in 1930. They have two sons; Thomas W. Herren, Jr., born at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in 1933; and John D. Herren, born at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in 1934.

JOHNSON JONES HOOPER

The scenes of many of the humorous stories by Johnson Jones Hooper were laid in Tallapoosa County. The Adventures of Simon Suggs tell of happenings at Dudleyville, Dadeville, Sandy Creek, Oakfuskie, and others. There are stories of how the Indians were cheated; descriptions of camp meetings, square dances, and other events; and just plain exaggerations about fictional characters. It is said that Bird H. Young, an early settler, was the inspiration for the Simon Suggs character, although it has been said that Young was known as an honorable citizen. Hooper was staying at the old Dennis Hotel in Dadeville when many of the stories were written.

Johnson Jones Hooper was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, June 9, 1815, the son of Archibald McLaine and Charlotte De Berniere Hooper. His father, a journalist, was related to the most prominent families in North Carolina. His mother was the daughter of a British army officer, and was a descendant of Jeremy Taylor.

Hooper was working for a Charleston newspaper at the age of 15. He went on a trip to the Gulf states at the age of 20, living by his wits until he settled in LaFayette, Alabama, in 1840, where he read law under his brother who had been practicing law there for seven years. He married the daughter of Greene D. Brantley, of LaFayette.

He was editor of The Dadeville Banner for a time, then the Wetumpka Whig. At one time he helped edit the Montgomery Journal. "*Some Adventures of Simon Suggs, Late of The Tallapoosa Volunteers*," was published in 1846. The stories had already been used in some of his newspaper work and were widely known and quite popular. The stories portrayed early pioneer life in Tallapoosa County and other southern frontier areas.

Hooper was elected solicitor of the Ninth Alabama District in 1849. He moved to Montgomery in 1853 and established the Montgomery Mail. He became Secretary of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate government in 1861. His reputation as a humorist caused him to be taken very lightly, and he was greatly disappointed when he was not given a part in the Confederate government at Richmond.¹

WILLIAM SHAFFER KEY

Major General William Shaffer Key, Commander of the Atlantic Base in Iceland during World War II, was born at Dudleyville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, October 6, 1889. He served with the Georgia National Guard from 1906 to 1910. He served in World War I, rising to the rank of Captain. He went to Oklahoma where he ran for governor against Alfalfa Bill Murray, receiving more votes than Murray, but neither was nominated. A petroleum industrialist, he also was warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

REUBEN ALEXANDER MITCHELL

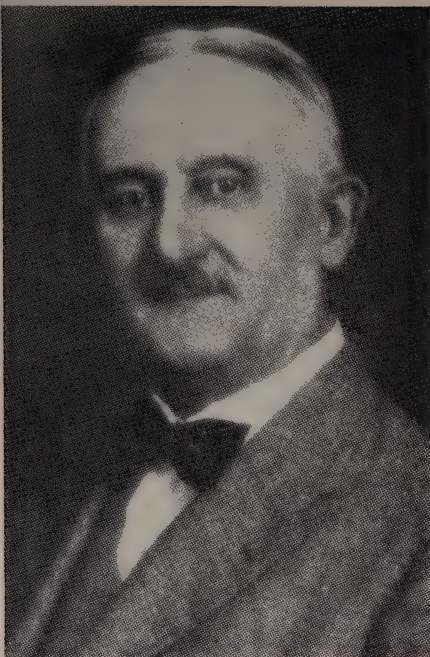
Colonel Reuben Alexander Mitchell was born at Dadeville, Alabama, June 22, 1853, the son of Dr. William Mandon Alexander Mitchell and Elmira Sophia Jordan Mitchell. His father was a noted physician who was among the first settlers in Dadeville. Reuben's mother died when he was twelve, and his father died during the reconstruction period, leaving him with the responsibilities of two younger brothers and a sister.

Colonel Mitchell received his early education at the Shepard School at Graefenberg, near Dadeville, being taught by Dr. Jackson Joseph Shepard and Samuel C. Oliver. At eighteen he had completed a classical

¹ *Dictionary of American Biography.*

Life and Writings of Johnson Jones Hooper, by Kelley.

Some Adventures of Simon Suggs, by Hooper.



Colonel Reuben A. Mitchell

course. He taught school for two years, and worked for a cotton industry at Columbus, Georgia, for a time. He was Postmaster at Opelika during Grover Cleveland's first administration, and was married to Sarah Byrd Wood, of Opelika. There was one son and two daughters.

He moved to Montgomery in 1888 and became General Manager of the Montgomery Terminal and Street Railway Company, the first commercial electric railway in the world. In 1890, he went to Gadsden, Alabama, as President of the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, and was also President of the Queen City Bank of Gadsden for ten years. He served as Mayor of Gadsden for three years. He was a civic leader and took a leading part in inducing Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to build a plant there. He operated a textile plant for the owners in Ala-

bama City for a number of years.¹

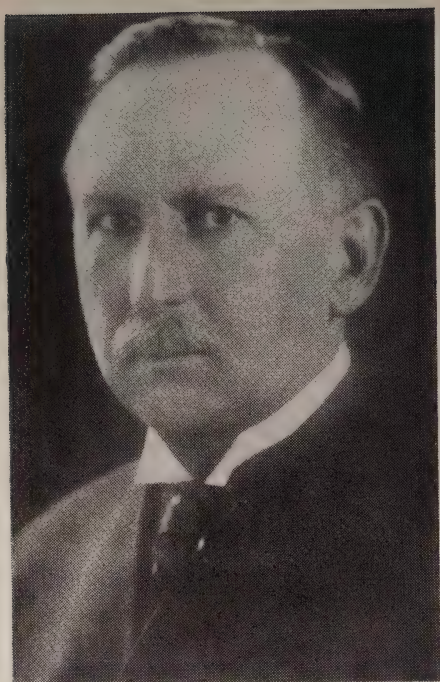
He was a member of the Alabama State Democratic Committee for twenty years. He was among the organizers of the Protective Life Insurance Company in 1907, and was a director of the company at the time of his death. He was a Methodist.

Colonel Reuben Mitchell and his brother, Sidney Z. Mitchell, were among the pioneers in the electric industry in Alabama. They purchased properties at Decatur, Huntsville, Talladega, Anniston, and elsewhere. These properties were later acquired by James Mitchell (no relation) and associates, and became a key part of the Alabama Power Company. Colonel R. A. Mitchell was a director and Vice-President of Alabama Power Company until his death, January 10, 1937.

SIDNEY ZOLLIFFER MITCHELL

Sidney Zollicoffer Mitchell, who was said to be the richest man in the world—on paper—in the early part of 1929, was born at Dadeville, Alabama, March 17, 1862, the son of William Mandon Alexander and

¹ *The Story of Alabama*, by Marie Bankhead Owens.



Sidney Z. Mitchell

against the Creek Indians, participating in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814.

It was said of Mitchell, long before the stock market crash of 1929, which came very near wiping out his entire fortune, that his greatest satisfaction was not in financial and other rewards which had come to him, but rather in his contribution toward the development of electric service in the United States. He was proud of the part he played throughout the country in helping to fulfill the world-old injunction, "Let there be light."

His parents died when he was quite young and he went to live with his grandmother, Ann Spivey Jordan. Some of the most cherished memories of his childhood to which he liked to refer in later life were those about the love bestowed on him by an old black mammy at his grandmother's home.

Young Mitchell went from the cotton fields of his grandmother's farm to Columbus, Georgia, where he attended prep school. He then received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1883. Although Mitchell was offered the appointment without an examination, he insisted upon a competitive examination as there were others who coveted the appointment. Some have insisted that the appointment was "fixed," in spite of the examination, but Mitchell related in later years that he feared the outcome as his education was inferior to some of the other candidates. He was coached by a capable teacher and studied from early to late each day. Many

Elmira Sophia Jordan Mitchell. His father was a physician and one of the original trustees of the Graefenberg Medical Institute. This medical school was chartered by the state legislature in 1852, and was located near the village of Dadeville. Jordan Dam, a project of the Alabama Power Company on the Coosa River, is named for Mitchell's mother.

The Mitchells came to America in 1676 from Aberdeen Scotland. They settled in Virginia from which place they migrated to Athens, Georgia, then to Dadeville. Sidney's father was an outstanding physician and surgeon in east Alabama for more than thirty years. Colonel Reuben Mitchell, Sidney's older brother, was a namesake of Captain Reuben Jordan, the head of the French Huguenot family of that name in Alabama. Captain Jordan served under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812, and

people were present at the courthouse in Dadeville on the day of the examination, and Mitchell told of an incident which stood out prominently in his mind years later. A former Mitchell slave was present, and when the Chairman of the Examining Board proclaimed Sidney the victor, the negro, a large six-footer, leaped high in the air and shouted so that he was heard above the din of the crowd, "I knowed us Mitchells would get it. You can't beat us Mitchells."

Upon graduating from Annapolis he was assigned to the *U. S. S. Trenton*, the ship being stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mitchell was to have a part in a very historical piece of work. The *Trenton* was to be equipped with incandescent lights, being the first battleship in the world to be thus equipped, and he was to get his first insight into what electricity could do. The ship was also being put into order for taking members of a special Korean Mission home by way of Europe. The Mission included a Prince of the Royal Blood and was the first step of the Hermit Kingdom to establish intercourse with foreign nations. The art of insulation had not been developed and soon after the battleship proudly went to sea, radiant with the new incandescent lights, trouble was encountered. This was remedied at Gibraltar, however, and no further trouble was experienced.

The *Trenton* was to have been met at Gibraltar by the United States Mediterranean Squadron, but for some reason was not there when the proud ship arrived. The British and French fleets, both mobilized, due to a struggle between France and Britain for control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, were present at Gibraltar. Thus when the *Trenton* sent up rockets to signal the flagship of the United States Fleet, the signals threw the British fleet into a spasm, thinking it was perhaps signals from the French flagship that hostilities should begin. Searchlights from the British ships were immediately focused on the *Trenton*, blinding those aboard. However, before leaving Gibraltar they were able to get even. Two powerful searchlights were ordered from Paris and rushed to the *Trenton*. By concentrating the power of each four-lamp generator into one lamp they converted the same type used by the British into lights four times as powerful, and when the *Trenton* sent up signals upon leaving only to have the British again turn their searchlights on them, the *Trenton* was able to blind the British and steam proudly away. These were the first searchlights to be installed on an American warship.

Mitchell was transferred from the *Trenton* to the *U. S. S. Quinnebaug* of the Mediterranean Squadron upon arriving at Alexandria, and after two years service he returned to the United States. He had grown tired of the uneventful routine of life on a warship and longed for an opportunity for individual initiative. He was offered a job in Nicaragua through the efforts of Admiral Ammen, but got a release from the Admiral when he ran into a school chum in Seattle who was connected with the electric light industry.

When Sidney was discharged from the Navy at Seattle, Washington, on June 30, 1885, he was twenty-three years old. For the first time in his life he was completely on his own. Thirty-five years later he related to Irvin E. Rockwell the story of how he began his life in the electric power industry. Rockwell tells the story in his book, *The Saga of American Falls Dam*.

"All I had in the world," Mr. Mitchell said, "as I left the old battleship, was fifty cents, my duffle bag, containing one clean shirt, and my shaving outfit." (Incidentally, he referred obliquely to a poker game the night before, with his buddies.)

"I was wandering down the waterfront in a humble, contrite mood, my dampened spirits accentuated by the usual downpour incident to the country, when a young man my own age, rounding the corner with quick stride, his eyes concealed under a water-soaked slouch hat, crashed me head on. The shock sent me end on end into an adjoining mud puddle, where, splashing in the gooey slime, with bleeding nose and a gash over my eye, I up-ended ready to soften up my tormentor. Instant recognition drowned all recrimination. Buddies at Annapolis two years before now stood face to face with joyous greetings."

"In the ensuing rendezvous, my wounds patched up, the day passed in bringing us up to date. My old buddy was well placed as a field salesman with the Edison Electric organization, and was in Seattle scouting for business. I didn't object to his paying the bills that day, as I clung to my fifty cents capital, with no job in sight."

"He had just arrived in town a few days before from Idaho, where in a town named Hailey he had sold a 250 water-power light plant to a group of optimists for cash on delivery and ready for business before Christmas. Flushed with the outlook for bigger fish around Seattle he offered me the Hailey job to install. He had finished the blueprints, and, if all right with me, I could go to New York to the Edison Company, acquaint myself with the equipment, and chase it through the shops to insure its reaching Hailey before cold weather. Expense money was arranged, and I scooted to New York."

Young Mitchell went to the famous Edison Goerck Street Works where he accomplished in four months what was a usual ten months' task at that time. He entered upon his work with such intelligent energy that he attracted the attention of the chief executives of the company, including Thomas Edison himself, resulting in his appointment as selling agent for the five northwest territories, including Alaska.

He returned to the West then to team up physically with his old buddy, Sparling, who in the meantime had succeeded in interesting the people of Seattle in a central power station. His first task, however, was the installation of the plant at Hailey, Idaho, which was barely completed in time according to the terms of the contract. Much of the work was done with the temperature at forty-five below on the outside, and it required crews working day and night to finish the job by Christmas. For the next twenty years he was busy in the Northwest, erecting a number of light plants throughout the area, and acquiring stock in the companies which operated them.

In 1905 he returned to New York, and with C. A. Coffin of the General Electric Company, organized the Electric Bond and Share Company. Mitchell was elected president of the newly formed company, being assigned a large portion of the common stock. He then went to work to consolidate, rehabilitate, and revitalize the electric industry, and to provide the necessary funds needed for expansion. The investment market had dried up so far as the electric industry was concerned. There were so many companies in receivership that credit had com-



The Beacon Light shaft shown at the left was erected in honor of Colonel R. A. Mitchell and Sidney Z. Mitchell, and is located at Jordan Dam on the Coosa River. The dam was named for the mother of the Mitchell brothers.

pletely vanished. Slowly, Mitchell was able to persuade investors to again enter the electric utility field, and for twenty-eight years he headed the company as President and Chairman of the Board, leading it to a top place among the utility organizations of the nation, with many interests in foreign nations. At the advise of his physicians, he retired as Chairman of the Board in 1933. At that time he was a director in thirty-four corporations, nearly all utility companies.

Sidney Mitchell was a physical as well as a mental giant. He has been compared with the Harrimans, the Hills, the McKays, the Dollars, and other great pioneers who did so much in the development of the resources of the United States. One is reminded of the difficulties overcome, the hardships suffered, the courage they exercised, and the magnitude of the conquests such men achieved. Mitchell was a man so modest and self-effacing that his name was little known outside the electric

industry. One of Mitchell's closest associates described him as follows:

"He had great physical strength and mental vigor. He lived out-of-doors a large part of his life before going to New York. That helped him carry the load there."

"His memory was prodigious; his eye conspicuously good. I never knew him to forget anything that he ever saw. He could visualize and relate with a great deal of local flavor a multitude of incidents in his early life, many of them the kind most men quickly forget. His eye memory was often the source of embarrassment to managers in the field who could not recall some features of the properties they were operating."

"He had unusual vision, was a tireless worker, and possessed the faculty of getting people to work with him. He was conciliatory, but always insisted on his rights."

He has often been referred to as the *thaumaturgus* of the electric power industry.

His motto was: "Be thorough; try to know your job better than anyone else."

His first wife, Mrs. Alice B. Mitchell, whom he married in 1893, died in 1941. There was a son, Sidney A. Mitchell, by this marriage. In 1942, Mitchell married Mrs. Neva Fenno Palmer, widow of George S. Palmer, manufacturer and philanthropist. He died at his home in New York City, February 17, 1944.

New York Times, February 19, 1944.

Forbes Magazine, June 15, 1925.

The Saga of American Falls Dam, by Irvin E. Rockwell.

JAMES MOORE AND THE JOHNSONS

James Moore, who is said to have been the first white settler in what is now Tallapoosa County, was originally from Pennsylvania. It is thought that he went to Pensacola and from there to Tallapoosa County in the 1790's, establishing a trading post among the Indians near what is now Dudleyville. "He wooed and won an Indian maid, to which union was born Jackson and Lucy Moore." James Moore lived to be ninety-seven years of age. It is said that when the Indians learned that the maid was in love with a white man, they cut off both her ears. She was never to be seen in public except with her head covered with a shawl.

Jackson, Peggy, and Catherine Moore were in an immigrant train bound for Texas when Jackson died somewhere in Louisiana. Letters recently made public, and to be published in the October, 1951, issue of the Alabama Historical Review, tell something about the trip. A letter from Catherine Moore to James Moore, dated August 1, 1837, Parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, tells of the death and burial of Jackson. The death of "Liza," apparently a slave, is mentioned in a letter. Jackson had written a letter on June 8, 1837, postmarked Maplesville, Bibb County, Alabama, June 13, 1837. He told of the hardships of the trip, the high price of corn at \$1.50 a bushel, and the scarcity of provisions in general. Peggy, or Pega, wrote from Jefferson County, Mississippi, June 28, 1837, and told of the children being "unwell with the bowel complaint, and we have all been in the same state of health." Either Catherine, or Peggy, was perhaps Jackson's wife; the other his sister.

Lucy Moore was married to Joseph Alexander Johnson in the late 1840's. Johnson was the son of James Alexander and Camelia Dyer Johnson, and was born in Charles County, Maryland. He attended Georgetown College, Georgetown, Maryland, before migrating to Tallapoosa County. James Moore sent his son-in-law to Louisiana and Texas to investigate the death of Jackson Moore, and to see about certain land claims. The cost of the trip was around \$2,000. Johnson Jones Hooper, the humorist, accompanied Johnson on the trip.

Joseph Henry Johnson, son of Joseph Alexander and Lucy Moore Johnson, was born January 6, 1851, near Dudleyville, in Tallapoosa County. On November 30, 1876, Joseph was married to Harriet Crawford Fitzpatrick, daughter of Jesse and Martha Fitzpatrick who came to Alabama from Georgia.

Joseph Henry Johnson moved with his family to Dadeville in 1886, he having been elected to the office of Judge of Probate of the county that year. Children of Joseph Henry and Harriet Fitzpatrick Johnson were George Bailey, Mildred Kathleen, Lily Erin, Parnell Jean, Carey Shaffer, and Judson Brewer.

In Johnson's *Vistas* he relates an incident during the War Between the States when his brother, George, left for service in the Confederate Army.

"Our family possessed all the characteristics of Indians. When a member went away, even when the separation might be long, there was no shaking of hands, no embraces, no tears,

no demonstrations. We spared each other the pain. The day came when George's Company was ordered to march to camp at Loachapoka, Alabama. George came from the village (Dudleyville), entered the company room, walked up to the pine table, picked up the looking glass and held it a moment; picked up a book, opened it, and after a moment, laid it down. Then he came through the room where Mammy (his mother) was sitting in her corner.

"George, are you going?", she asked in her usual gentle voice.

"Yes."

"Don't forget to write."

"Well, I won't."

We were never to see him again. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and died in Lynchburg, Virginia, June 13, 1864."¹

J. PERCY OLIVER

J. Percy Oliver was born near Dadeville in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and practiced law in Dadeville until 1922 when he was elected Judge of Probate of Tallapoosa County, an office which he held for eighteen years. He retired from public life in 1941, and died in 1943.

Prior to his election to the office of Judge of Probate he had served as County Solicitor, Registrar in Chancery, and as Mayor of Dadeville. It was during his term of office as Mayor that the first electric light plant for Dadeville was constructed. During his administration as Judge of Probate, Tallapoosa County was the first county in the South to inaugurate a program of soil conservation. Money was appropriated for purchasing equipment with which to terrace land and to do other reclamation work for the farmers of the county. This program was conducted under the supervision of the County Farm Agent and attracted such wide attention that the Federal Government established a Soil Conservation Center in the county in 1934. Land values have been enhanced by many thousands of dollars, and crop production has increased immensely.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL

When Ben Russell was twenty-six years old he bought out a small knitting mill at Washington, Georgia, and had the machinery shipped to Alexander City. The owner had offered the mill for sale because of a nervous breakdown, and Russell bought it on credit. When the machinery arrived in Alexander City he had to borrow money with which to pay the freight.

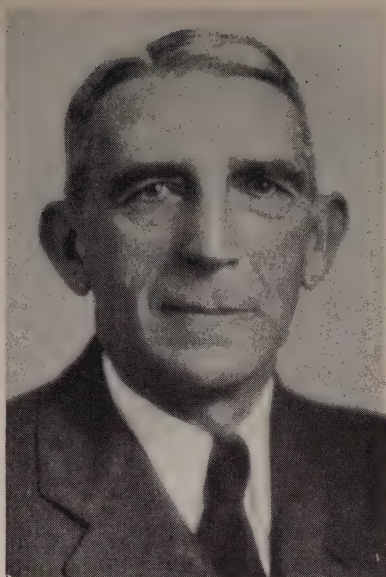
Thrilled with the idea of having a business of his own, he set up the eight small knitting machines in a wooden building 50 x 100 feet. This was in 1902, and the first garments produced were ladies' summer weight vests. Young Russell was soon to learn a most important lesson

¹ *Vistas—Then: Now: Anon*, by Joseph Henry Johnson, published privately in 1929. Photostatic copies of the Moore letters, University of Alabama Library.



The Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Alabama, is one of the leading industries of Tallapoosa County. A partial view of the plant is shown here. The company employs several thousand citizens of the county, many of whom own their homes in the vicinity of Alexander City.

Benjamin Russell, founder of The Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, started the business in the small building shown below in 1902 with equipment bought on credit. The business has since expanded into one of the most important textile organizations in the South. A view of part of the present day plant is shown on the opposite page.



in manufacturing. Much to his dismay he discovered that garments selling for 60¢ were costing over \$1.00 each to produce! No wonder the former owner was forced to sell! But with enough orders already on hand to continue operations for six months, he was determined to find a way to keep costs below the selling price and at the same time produce a quality product. Other mills were making money. Why couldn't they? Thus he took the employees of the mill into his confidence and told them the problems they all faced together. Production records were kept and at the end of each day they knew just what had taken place during that day. Records were kept as to the cost of cotton, coal, water, labor, insurance, and all other items entering into the cost of manufacturing a garment. In this manner they were able to improve the product, lower the cost, and make a profit. From this small begin-

ning has grown one of the outstanding textile organizations in the South, giving employment to more than three thousand people.

Benjamin Russell was born on a farm near Ourtown, in Tallapoosa County, ten miles south of Alexander City, November 16, 1876. He was the son of Benjamin Francis Commander and Elisabeth Amanda Russell. His grandfather was among the first white men to settle in that part of the county, having settled there before the removal of the Creek Indians.

When Ben was eight years old the family moved to Alexander City. At thirteen he was working in the post office as assistant to the Postmaster, Doc Barnes, who had just been appointed by the new Republican President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison. He later worked at the Alexander City Bank.

He became interested in collecting rare stamps and coins while working at the bank, a hobby which resulted in the organization of the Southern Philatelic Association, February 1, 1894. In March of that year Benjamin began publishing *The Dixie Philatelist*, a monthly publication for stamp collectors which he continued until he decided to enter college. He then sold it to a Texas concern.

Young Ben had saved enough money to enter college, and earned enough as he went along to pay his way through the University of Virginia, graduating with a Bachelor of Law degree in 1899. His earlier experience in publishing *The Dixie Philatelist* apparently was a great help to him at the University. As a sophomore he was business manager of the University Monthly, and during his junior year he was made business manager of the university annual. This publication had always been published at a loss to the university. Confidently, Ben asked if he could have any money left over after actual costs were paid, and was told that he could. As a result he earned a handsome profit for himself. During his fourth year he worked for the university weekly paper, receiving railroad passes for traveling.

Benjamin Russell and Roberta Bacon McDonald, daughter of Colonel Joseph Bibb and Henrietta Alston McDonald, of Athens, Alabama, were married in November, 1899, and he opened a law office in Birmingham. Not getting any clients, he returned home after six months, to help his father with a mercantile business.

His first real business venture was in partnership with his only brother, Tom, and a sister, Mrs. Oscar J. Thomas. This partnership was to continue in force until his death. They opened a bank, The First National, with a capital stock of \$15,000. Ben was the president, and Tom was cashier. Unlike the usual process of starting at the bottom and working up in a business, Ben always started a business at the bottom and worked up with it. He was head of the Russell enterprises from the beginning.

It was not long after the bank was organized that Ben heard of the knitting mill for sale. Realizing there was not enough work in the bank for both his brother and himself, he saw an opportunity to start another business. Being unable to interest any of his friends in the mill (they all thought he was too young to know how to handle a big

business), he consulted his wife. She trusted his judgment and gave him all the money she had. It was not enough with which to buy the mill, but he was sure that he would manage to get the necessary funds some way. With what money he had he was able to purchase the mill, obtaining credit for the balance due.

In 1902, Russell decided that Alexander City needed a telephone system and proceeded to erect lines from Dadeville and Sylacauga, using native timber for poles. He sold his property to the Southern Bell System a few years later. He built and operated the Russell Hospital.

He was interested in education and served as a trustee of Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, and of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Howard College awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree in 1934. He was a leader in organizing the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce in 1937, and was its first president.

He was a man of unbounded energy and tackled every job with a daring and adventurous spirit, but always attentive to the details of the job at hand. He was progressive in his outlook, ever seeking ways and means of doing a job better than before. In 1941, he was among the industrial leaders who organized the Alabama Research Institute for the purpose of promoting scientific research in the use of local raw materials in the manufacture of finished products in the state.

He was a Democrat and a Baptist, being the Chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church, of Alexander City, for many years.¹

He died at his home December 16, 1941.

RALPH SEGREST

Ralph Segrest was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, January 7, 1911, the youngest of ten children born to John B. and Betty Wilkerson Segrest. His parents and paternal grandparents were farmers. His mother died when he was quite young.

Ralph attended the Tallassee schools, and was a student at Alabama Polytechnic Institute for two years. He received his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1936.

He was County Solicitor of Tallapoosa County from 1940 until entering military service during World War II. He served in the United States Army Intelligence Corps in the Pacific area. After the war he again became Solicitor for the county, a position he now holds.

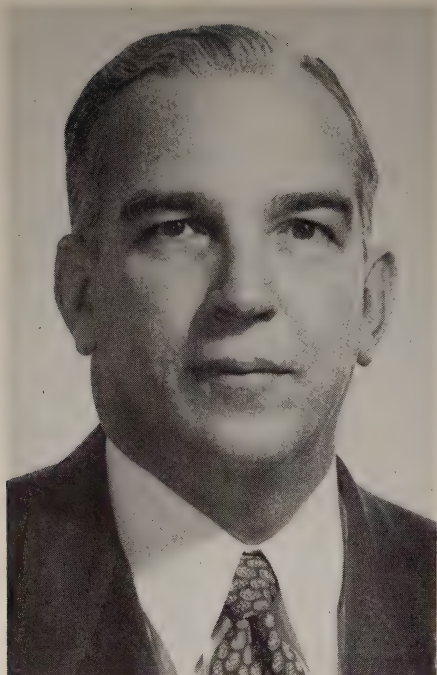
THOMAS DAMERON RUSSELL

Thomas Dameron Russell was born in Alexander City, Alabama, October 12, 1903, the son of Benjamin and Roberta McDonald Russell.

He attended the public schools of Alexander City, and graduated

¹ "Welcome" Booklet published by the Russell Manufacturing Company on the occasion of the opening of their new General Office building in Alexander City.

The Story of Alabama, by Marie Bankhead Owen.



Thomas D. Russell

from the University of Alabama in 1925. That same year he became connected with the Russell Manufacturing Company, of Alexander City, a company organized by his father in 1902. Three years later he was made a vice-president, and in 1945, at the death of his brother, Benjamin C. Russell, he became President of the company.

Widely known in industrial and textile circles, he has held many high offices. He has been President of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association; Director of the Underwear Institute, New York City; Director of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce; a Director of the Alexander City Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the Board of the George Washington Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Alabama; and is a member of the Board of Trustees of three educational institutions, Howard College, Birmingham; Tuskegee Institute,

Tuskegee; and the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. He is also the head of other local enterprises, being President of Alexander City Manufacturing Company, Alexander City Grocery Company, and Russell Foundry Company. He has been Chairman of the Boards of the Alexander City School Board; the First National Bank; and of the Benjamin and Roberta Russell Foundation; all of Alexander City.

He is a member of Chi Phi Fraternity, the Lions Club, Masonic Order, and is a deacon in the First Baptist Church, Alexander City.

He married Julia Walker, of Attalla, Alabama, in 1929. The Russells have three daughters, Nancy and Julia, twins; and Ann.

ARNOLD HOBSON WATWOOD

Arnold Hobson Watwood was born in Alexander City, Alabama, April 14, 1898, the son of James Gasoway and Nancy Jane Foshee Watwood, both of whom were natives of Tallapoosa County. His father was a farmer.

Arnold attended the Alexander City schools, working on his father's farm during the summer months. He began his teaching career in 1921 at Pearson's Chapel, and taught for some time in Talladega County. After graduating from Birmingham Southern College and doing post graduate work at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama, and Ohio State University, he became noted for his experimental work in education. He served as principal of the Childersburg High School, and as Principal of the Summer Laboratory Schools at Montevallo.

He married Juanita Little, June 14, 1934.

SOME CONFEDERATE ARMY OFFICERS FROM TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

Captain James D. Meadows, First Alabama Infantry; Colonel B. D. Fry, Captain S. T. Strickland, and Captain James M. Simpson, Thirteenth Alabama Infantry; Captain W. H. Brooks, Captain J. L. Craig, Captain J. A. Terrell, and Lieutenant H. C. Veasey, Fourteenth Alabama Infantry; Captain W. H. Holstein, Captain M. F. Fielder, Captain John R. Colquitt, Captain J. Frank Ashurst, Captain J. Maxey Smith, and Captain Pinkard, Thirty-Fourth Alabama Infantry; Colonel Michael J. Bulger, Colonel James W. Jackson, Colonel James M. Oliver, Major John Y. Johnston, Adjutant Henry A. Garrett, Lieutenant W. D. Bulger, Captain John H. Hamm, Captain Daniel Clowers, Captain J. V. McKee, Captain Joseph Johnston, Jr., Captain Joseph T. Russell, and Captain William Ballard, Forty-Seventh Alabama Infantry; Captain J. W. Dillard, Fifty-Ninth Alabama Infantry; Captain John Wright, Eighth Confederate Regiment; and Captain M. G. Slaughter, Tenth Confederate Regiment.

There were 306 Confederate pensioners in Tallapoosa County in 1902.

Delegates to State Constitutional Conventions from Tallapoosa County:

1861—A. Kimball, Michael J. Bulger, and Timothy J. Russell; 1865—William J. Boone, Early Greathouse, and D. H. Thrasher; 1867—Early Greathouse, and Timothy J. Russell; 1875—James A. Meadows; 1901—J. C. Maxwell, Thomas L. Bulger, and George A. Sorrell.

Tallapoosa County Representatives in State Legislature:

1837-38—W. H. Young; 1838-39—John M. Holley; 1839-40—John Jefferson Holley; 1840-41—Charles Stone; 1841-43—Leroy Gresham; 1844-45—Allen Kimball; 1845-47—John J. Holley and Allen Kimball; 1847-49—John J. Holley and Jesse Smith; 1849-51—John Rowe and J. L. Simmons; 1851-53—John Rowe and M. J. Bulger; 1853-55—Harry Gillam, R. H. J. Holley, and Benjamin Gibson; 1855-57—A. G. Petty, Hugh Lockett, and J. T. Shakelford; 1857-59—Henry M. Simpson, M. J. Bulger, and James Johnson; 1859-61—John J. Holley, O. P. Dark, and J. G. Bass; 1861-63—John J. Holley, W. R. Berry, and J. G. Bass; 1863-65—R. Ashurst, A. A. Dent, and Early Greathouse; 1865-67—David H. Thrasher, James Lindsay, and H. R. McCoy; 1867-70—C. Corprew and C. T. Thweatt; 1870-71—J. V. Ashurst and W. D. Bulger; 1871-72—J. F. Ashurst and W. D. Bulger; 1872-74—H. P. Smith and W. H. Whatley; 1874-78—A. G. Holloway and D. A. G. Ross; 1878-80—O. P. Dark and W. R. Dawson; 1880-82—M. J. Bulger and J. N. Slaughter; 1882-84—G. W. Vines and J. S. Stone; 1884-86—J. P. Burns and J. V. Ashurst; 1886-88—Ross Barton and D. A. G. Ross; 1888-90—O. P. Dark and J. N. Dupree; 1890-94—J. M. Amason (Emerson?) and E. B. Langley; 1894-96—E. B. Langley and L. R. Meadow; 1896-98—J. A. Smith and D. R. Meadow; 1898-1900—T. L. Bulger; 1900-1903—T. L. Bulger and H. J. Gillam; 1903-07—John Russell Ballard and James William Strother; 1907-11—Thomas L. Bulger and J. Fletcher; 1911-15—A. P. Fuquay and J. B. Rylance; 1915-19—G. A. Sorrell and W. G. Carleton; 1919-23—J. H. Johnson and H. L. Simpson; 1923-30—William Dawson Graves; 1930-34—W. D. Graves and John Henry Lovelace; 1934-39—Mike J. Bulger and Thomas H. Street; 1939-43—W. D. Graves and Albert Leroy Langley; 1943-46—Cecil G. Duffee and Mack Jackson; 1946-51—Lewis E. Sellers, Jr., and Cecil G. Duffee.

Tallapoosa County Senators in State Legislature:

1834-35—James Larkin; 1836-37—John W. Devereaux; 1839-40—Salmon Washburn; 1840-41—Samuel C. Dailey; 1843-44—Robert Dougherty; 1845-46—Jefferson Faulkner; 1847-48—Seaborn Gray; 1851-52—John T. Heflin; 1853-54—Allen Kimball; 1857-58—John Rowe; 1861-62—W. D. Mathews; 1863-64—Michael J. Bulger; 1865-65—A. H. Slaughter; 1866-67—Michael J. Bulger; 1868-72—Thomas Lambert; 1872-76—John A. Terrell; 1876-77—H. C. Armstrong; 1878-81—G. R. Banks; 1882-85—A. L. Brooks; 1886-89—Thomas L. Bulger; 1890-93—E. H. Berry; 1894-97—R. S. Nolen; 1898-1901—P. O. Stevens; 1903-07—William Lycurgus Lancaster; 1907-09—J. W. Strother; 1911-15—O. S. Justice; 1915-19—T. L. Bulger; 1919-23—R. L. Huddleston; 1923-27—Roy Lemuel Nolen; 1927-31—Oscar Settle Justice; 1931-35—Aaron LaFayette Harlan; 1935-39—William Cowel Woodall; 1939-43—Thomas Hezekiah Street; 1943-47—Lee Hornsby; 1947-51—Broughton Lambert.

HISTORY OF ELDER COMMUNITY

HOW ELDER COMMUNITY GOT ITS NAME

In 1669 a lad of nineteen landed in Virginia as a stowaway on a ship from England. He and two brothers had come to America in search of freedom and adventure. John E. Elder, the stowaway, was turned over to a merchant for whom he was to work out his passage. He fell in love with the merchant's daughter, and, afraid to tell her father of his affection and love for the girl, the two eloped and were married. A century and a half later their descendants migrated to the state of Georgia.

About 1890 or 1891 three ministers of the Christian denomination went into the community then known as "Pleasant Hill."¹ One of the three was a young man by the name of George D. Hunt. The other two were brothers, James D. Elder and Thomas H. Elder, descendants of John E. Elder, the stowaway. These three ministers preached in the Pleasant Hill schoolhouse, a log building, also used by the Congregational Methodists. Bush arbors were erected during the summer months. "Christiana" Christian Church was organized in 1891 with James D. Elder as its first pastor.

On January 3, 1893 the United States Government established a post office in the community, designating it "Elder." It is not known whether the community had already adopted that name, or whether it was just another nickname¹ now made official by the government. Nevertheless, the descendants of the stowaway had made heavy footprints in the sands of time.

FROM RED TO WHITE

Much of what is now Tallapoosa County was inhabited by Indians as late as 1836 although they had ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States government in 1832 and had agreed to move west of the river. They were speeded on their way when trouble threatened during the Seminole War in 1836. Hardy settlers then moved in very rapidly.

¹ The community was also known as "Ingram's Gap," for Riley G. Ingram, an early settler. A derisive nickname, "Lick-Skillett," had come into use, too. It seems that huge crowds would gather in the community for all-day affairs, and on one occasion there was not enough food. After all the food had been eaten some one remarked that the crowd had licked the skillets clean, thus, "Lick-Skillett."



The Elder Community road gang—about 1905. In those days plows, hoes, picks, and shovels, were used in maintaining the roads of the county.

According to government land records the first settlers in or near what is now Elder community were: Martin Brinson, 1834; Irwin Lawson, 1836; J. H. Dabbs, 1837; Ashbury Bryan, 1838; Richard Banks, 1839; Henry D. Knight, Nathan Watson, E. F. Taylor, William T. Berry, Thomas D. Berry, William L. Ballard, James Fitzpatrick, Churchwell Cochran, and James Edwards, 1843; William Shepherd and Jay B. Shepherd, 1844; Charly McLemore, Ethan Stroud, and William Doherty, 1845; Alexander Harrellson, 1847; Davis Saxon, 1848; Allen Arnold, 1850; W. H. Stone, Michael Stone, James G. Guthrie, Andrew W. Ballard, Eli Burnett, and Adam W. Carson, 1851; B. W. Henderson, Mary A. Saxon, and Earl Edwards, 1852; James H. Huey, 1853; Isaac P. Hall, 1854; William G. Prichard, Thomas I. Stone, Roland A. Duck, Alexander Purcell, W. B. Ragland, James D. Phillips, George W. Adair, Edmond Purcell, Saul Swint, and James S. Hill, 1856.

Some later residents and landowners were Charles and Jesse Knight; Tobias Moore; Riley G. Ingram; Archibald Jennings; George Hammock; James, John, Joel and Henry Fuller; Thomas Suther; "Gold" Tapley; Ellie and James Barnes; Robert, James, William and Reuben Duck; Marcus M. Ingram; John Huckaby; William Dabbs; Ballard Branch; Gaston Bryant; Burton Pritchett; Conway Garlington; Bryant Forehand; James Freeman; Thomas Prather; John Williams; James Greer; Milton Smith; John Worthy; Robert Willis; I. S. Washburn and Buck Bradford. Many of the present residents of Tallapoosa County are descendants of these families.

The community became very populous. At one time nearly one hundred families resided in the Pleasant Hill area. Tohopeka, or Tehopeka, community near the Tallapoosa River at Horseshoe Bend, and Easton community to the east, were other centers of population. A government post office had been established at Tehopeka as early as

1853, and at Easton in 1891. There being no rural mail delivery in those days the need arose for a post office to serve the people of the Pleasant Hill community. Accordingly, a post office was established on January 3, 1893 with Joseph C. Robinson as Postmaster. He was succeeded on February 3, 1894 by Miss Lizzie Jennings (later Mrs. Lizzie Greer) who served until the office was discontinued on October 22, 1896.

THE SCHOOLS

In the early days of the community the luxury of public schools was hardly known. Private schools were established and each student was required to pay tuition. Branch's School, located on the property now owned by J. W. Washburn, was perhaps the first school in the community, being a privately operated institution. It is believed the Pleasant Hill School was the first public school in the community, but records are not available as to the date it was established. It was located east of the old Griffin's Ferry road, near the cemetery, and on the property now owned by Curtis Duck. It was a log building. Some of the teachers known to have taught at this location were: Otis F. McKissick, James Strother, a Mr. Wagner, James Williams, Wood Herren, Miss Amy Fuller, and Miss Julia O'Brien.

The third school was a log building located near where the present community clubhouse stands, and was known as the Elder Elementary School. This building burned and was replaced with a new structure in the thirties. The present building was erected in 1935. It is believed that the first teacher at this location was Micajah Spratling. Other teachers have been: Miss Minnie Bishop, Mr. Danford, or Danforth, Miss Sulie Harrelson, Miss Emily Herren, Edward Coker, Miss Mollie Gilliam, Joel C. Fuller, Daniel W. McKinnon, John S. Washburn, a Mr. Dark, Miss Kimbrough Oliver, Samuel Oliver, Miss Bonnie Burroughs, Alonza McClendon, Miss Gladys Tapley, Miss Belle McIntosh, Miss Tommie Stitts, Miss Jean Stodghill, Miss Lizzie Gay, Miss Pearl Winters, Miss Irene Winters, Monroe Langley, Miss Mattie Willis, Miss Emma Meigs, Miss Launa Lester, Miss Ella Bridges, Miss Bessie White, Miss Mona Stewart, Miss Maggie Parkman, Miss Charlotte Nickerson, Mrs. Lorene Clanton Knight, Miss May Patterson, Miss Carrie Belle Roberts, Miss Arkatie Yates, Miss Grace Jenkins, Houston Winslett, Robert Harry, Claud Burton, Miss Dutchie Washburn, Miss Valeria McGinty, Miss Evelyn Hardy, Mrs. Thelma Blackwelder, Mrs. W. D. Abrams, Mrs. Georgia Prince, Miss Louise Duck, and Miss Irene Ingram.

The Elder School was discontinued in 1946 and consolidated with the Dadeville School, the students from the community being transported by bus.



Top view shows the Elder School about 1900. Daniel McKinnon, the teacher, is the person with coat on standing near the center of the door.

Lower view is that of the Elder School about 1914-15. Miss Bessie White was the teacher.



THE OLD

This building was erected in 1894. Last services were held in it in June, 1950. It was torn down during the summer of 1950 and the material used in the new building.

THE CHURCHES

The Congregational Methodists

Very few records are available pertaining to the early churches of the community. It is known, however, that a Congregational Methodist church was in existence prior to the organization of the Christiana Christian Church. The Congregational Methodists were probably the first organized religious group in the community. Many of the Congregational Methodist churches later joined with the regular Congregational church, but the records of the churches, conferences, etc. are not available in the Congregational Library in Boston, Massachusetts. Elberry B. Gunn was pastor of the Pleasant Hill church at one time. This is verified by his son, L. G. Gunn, of Alexander City. The Congregational Year-Book for 1908 contains the following biographical sketch of Gunn:

"Elberry B. Gunn was born in Upson County, Georgia, February 11, 1830, the son of Nicholas Painten and Mahalie Gunn. He was educated at home and in the common schools of Georgia. He was ordained in the Methodist ministry in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, September 21, 1860, later becoming a Congregational minister from the Congregational Methodist group. He served Congregational pastorates at Dadeville, Sturdivant, Meadow, New Site, Phenix City, Bluff Springs, and Jackson's Gap, Alabama. He married Lucy Sara Lewis November 30, 1873 in Roxana, Alabama. To them were born nine children. He died at Jackson's Gap, Alabama, November 1, 1907."



THE DREAM

From a sketch made by the artist based on the architect's plan for the proposed new building.

Another Congregational minister who was a frequent visitor to the community was Ransom C. Harris. It is said that he was licensed at the Pleasant Hill church. "Rance," as he was known, probably preached at Pleasant Hill during his visits in the community. The Congregational Year-Book for 1923 gives the following information about Harris:

"Ransom C. Harris was born October 25, 1840, in the Edgefield District, South Carolina, the son of George W. and Elizabeth Cartledge Harris. He was ordained to the ministry, August, 1886, in Clay County, Alabama. He served Congregational pastorates at Sturdivant, New Site, Talley, Tenbroeck, Section, and Fyffe, Alabama. He married Etta Purcell in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, in 1867. She died in 1872 and he married Sarah Jane Bryan, in Dadeville, Alabama, December 22, 1874. He died March 1, 1923, at Crossville, Alabama."

The Bryants, Fullers, Jennings and Tapleys were among the members of the Congregational Methodist group.



THE REALITY

The new building was nearing completion when this photograph was made, and shows the building as it appeared about July 1, 1951.

The Christians

Christiana Christian Church was admitted to the Georgia and Alabama Conference of Christian Churches, October 1, 1891, while the Conference was in session at Union Grove. The original records of the church were lost in a fire which destroyed the Archibald Jennings home, but some information has been gleaned from the Conference records. The records indicate that the church was organized in 1891 with 31 charter members. James D. Elder was the first pastor, although his brother, Thomas H. Elder and George D. Hunt had both preached in the community during the organizational period, and credit is due all three persons for the organization of the church.

The original deed to the church property was by Archibald Jennings and wife, Mary A. Jennings. An additional tract was deeded to the church by Olin C. Dabbs and wife, Lorine Dabbs, in 1950.

Eighteen ministers have served the church as pastor from 1891 to 1951. They are, in the order of their pastorates: 1891-92, J. D. Elder; 1892-94, T. H. Elder; 1894-97, H. W. Elder; 1897-99, J. D. Elder; 1899-1900, J. D. Garrison; 1900-02, W. R. Knight; 1902-06, G. D. Hunt; 1906-09, J. H. Milam; 1909-10, J. D. Dollar; 1910-20, C. W. Carter; 1920-25 G. H. Veazey; 1925-35, C. W. Carter; 1935-37, Olin E. Sheppard; 1937-40, John Taylor; 1940-46, Ross Ensminger; 1946-47, P. F. Bechtold; 1947, F. P. Ensminger; 1947, Raymond Berry; 1947-48, S. M. Penn; 1948-49, G. R. Walker; 1949- , Olin E. Sheppard.

The church has had only five clerks during its entire history. J. W. Vines was the first clerk, serving from 1891 to 1898. W. A. "Buck" Jennings was clerk from 1898 to 1903. Robert Samuel Duck served from 1903 to 1928. Hiram G. Duck was clerk from 1928 to 1950. Mrs. James Brasell was elected clerk in 1950.

Conference records show the church represented at State Conferences during the early years by the following delegates: 1894, J. W. Vines; 1896, G. W. Hammock, M. M. Ingram and C. D. Knight; 1897, S. W. Bryant and A. L. Jennings.

G. E. Newton was Superintendent of the Sunday School in 1911 and J. T. Burnett was secretary. M. J. Ingram was Superintendent in 1920 with Miss Hendon Jennings Secretary. Miss Croff Fuller was Superintendent in 1921. In 1922 the Sunday School reported an enrollment of 111 with an average attendance of 95. A. L. Jennings was Superintendent that year and Pressley Ingram was Secretary. Barnes Jennings was President of the Christian Endeavor Society that year and Athens Washburn was Secretary. Official records are incomplete for all years, but others who have served as officers of the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor are: Robert S. Duck, Superintendent, and A. C. Duck, Secretary in 1923. A. L. Jennings was Superintendent in 1924 with Hiram Duck, Secretary. J. W. W. Duck was Superintendent in 1927. Mrs. Willie Duck served as Superintendent in 1929. C. L. Gardner was Superintendent in 1931. Miss Nannie Fuller was President of the Christian Endeavor group in 1924.

Present officers of the church are:

Olin E. Sheppard, Minister.

Hiram G. Duck, Barrett T. Ingram and Woodrow W. Washburn, Deacons.

Mrs. Willie Duck, Miss Croff Fuller and Mrs. Ruby Jennings, Deaconesses.

Grady Duck, Robert S. Duck and Binford Roberts, Trustees.

Edward F. Duck, Treasurer.

*M. J. Ingram, Sunday School Superintendent.

*Miss Willa Fuller, Sunday School Secretary.

The Alabama Conference has convened at Elder Church two or more times, once in 1909 and again in 1935. The church has also entertained the East Alabama Association of Congregational Christian Churches a number of times, the last time being in 1949.

The first mention of value of church property was in the records for 1894 when the value was stated as \$400.00. The old building which has just been replaced was apparently constructed in that year. H. W. Elder began his pastorate that year and he was a builder of many churches, doing much of the carpentry work himself.

Other early statistics are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Members</i>	<i>Paid Pastor</i>	<i>Missions</i>
1891	31
1892	33	...	7.04
1894	95	6.50	10.45
1895	53	25.00	10.17
1896	76	50.00	7.25
1897	76	27.25	4.37
1898	73	30.00	2.65
1899	52	34.15	...
1900	55	32.24	4.26



Interior view of the old church building at Elder.

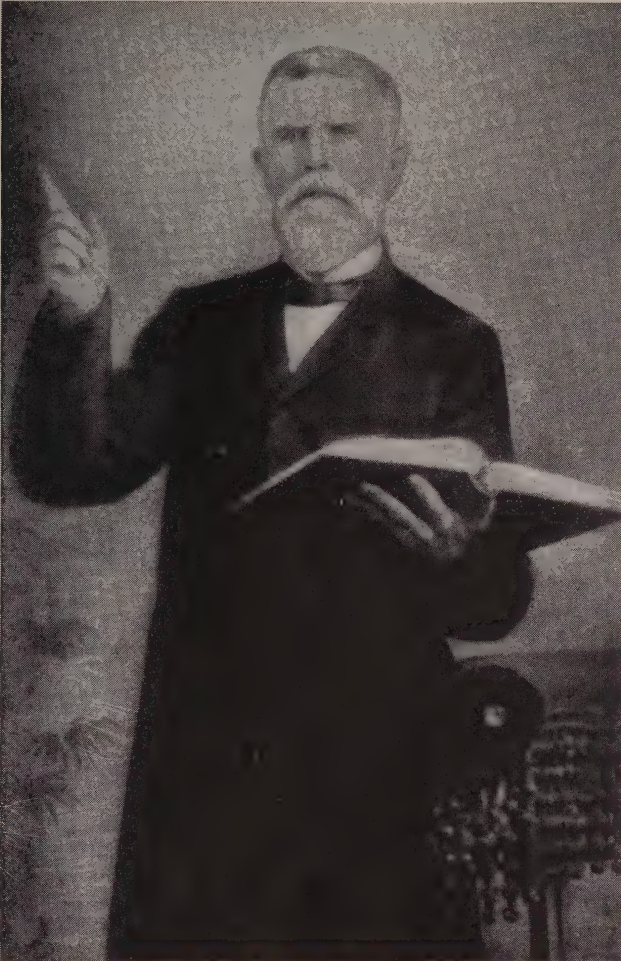
The Congregational Christians

The Congregational and Christian denominations merged in 1931, forming the present Congregational Christian Church. It is therefore an interesting historical fact that the church history of the Elder community includes both the Congregational and Christian groups, almost from the very beginning, although one was the Congregational Methodist branch of the Congregational church. Each local church in the merged denomination may retain its original name "Congregational" or "Christian," and remain an autonomous entity as before. However, in keeping with the trend of many of the churches to incorporate the name of the merged denomination in their local organization, and to honor the founders and organizers of the "Christiana" Christian Church, the Christiana Church voted on August 14, 1949 to change the name to Elder Congregational Christian Church. In many rural communities where only one denomination has a church, the local church usually takes the name of the community with no denominational tag attached. Few people, therefore, other than the members, knew the church at Elder as Christiana Christian Church, but merely as "Elder Church." It was doubly fitting then that the name become officially, Elder Church.

For some time prior to 1949 it had been realized that something had to be done to the old building if it was to be used for services. The roof was in a deplorable condition with many leaks. Finally, in the summer of 1949, Roy Walker, the pastor, appointed a Building Committee composed of W. Pressley Ingram, Chairman, Edward F. Duck and Woodrow W. Washburn, to explore the possibilities of building a new house of worship. This committee made investigations as to the cost of remodeling the old building as well as the cost of a new structure.

After some time it was decided to build a new building, utilizing all the materials possible from the old building in order to keep the cost down as low as possible.

A fund raising campaign was launched with a Home Coming Day Program on Sunday, September 4, 1949. A ground-breaking ceremony was held on Sunday, September 18, 1949, with J. W. W. Duck, senior deacon, moving the first shovelful of dirt at the site of the new building. The Reverend George D. Hunt was present and took part in the ceremony. Barrett T. Ingram, another deacon; and the pastor, G. Roy Walker, were other participants in the ceremonies. When fully completed and equipped the plant will have a value in excess of \$25,000.00.



James Doctor Elder

Christiana Christian Church was organized by James Doctor Elder in 1891. The church was admitted to the Georgia-Alabama Conference of Christian Churches in October, 1891, with J. D. Elder as its first pastor. The name of the church was changed to Elder Congregational Christian Church in 1949.

JAMES DOCTOR ELDER

James Doctor Elder was born in Harris County, Georgia, June 15, 1835, the second son of Wyche Malone Jenkins Elder and Mary Jane Burt Elder. Wyche Malone Elder was one of the pioneer ministers of the Christian Church in Georgia and Alabama. James Doctor ("Uncle Doc," as he was affectionately known in later years) united with the New Hope Christian Church in Chambers County, Alabama, in August, 1853, having been converted in 1852. He was licensed to preach in August, 1859, and was ordained in October, 1860. It is said that during his ministry he organized eight churches, preached over 5,000 sermons, traveled more than 50,000 miles (20,000 miles on horseback), and received many people into the church. He was frequently honored with the presidency of his conference, and served on many important committees.

On November 2, 1854, he was married to Artlisa Rotton, and unto them were born eight sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, J. W. and Hilliard W., followed in his footsteps and became ministers.

In 1890 or 1891 he came to the community now known as Elder and organized the Christiana Christian Church. Services were held in the old log school house known as the Pleasant Hill School, and under bush arbors during the summer months. "Uncle Doc" was a forceful and persuasive speaker and many came to hear him. He served as first pastor of the church, and a second pastorate from 1897 to 1899.

He died at his home in Chambers County, Alabama, April 11, 1901.

Note: Much of the information for this sketch came from the book, *Album of Christian Ministers, Churches, Lay Workers and Colleges*, by G. R. Hammond, published in Le Grand, Iowa, in 1915.



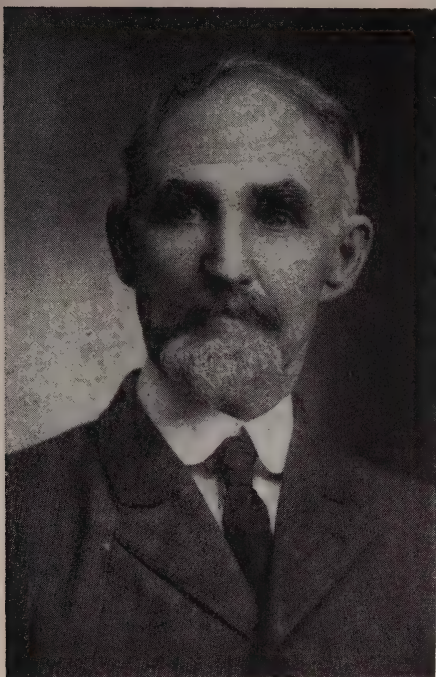
Christiana Church Sunday School, Easter Sunday, 1928.

THOMAS HARTWELL ELDER

Thomas Hartwell Elder, second pastor of Christiana Christian Church, was born in Chambers County, Alabama, December 28, 1846, the son of Wyche Malone and Mary Jane Burt Elder. His father was one of the pioneer ministers of the Christian Church in Alabama. Thomas Hartwell grew up in Chambers County and entered the ministry when quite young. He served as pastor of many churches in Alabama, and it is said that he would walk miles to his appointments, often removing his shoes in order to rest his feet.

He married Josie Love about the year 1867, and to them were born eight children. He died in Randolph County, Alabama, November 2, 1915.

It is said by some of the old timers of the Elder community that Thomas Hartwell Elder was the first of the Elders to preach in the community at the old Pleasant Hill school house, and that much of the credit for the organization of the Christiana Christian Church should go to him. His brother, James Doctor Elder, was the first pastor, accord-



Thomas Hartwell Elder

ing to the official records, and has been credited with the actual organizational work in the beginning.

Thomas Hartwell Elder served as pastor of the church from 1891 to 1894, being succeeded by his nephew, Hilliard Walter Elder.

J. D. GARRISON

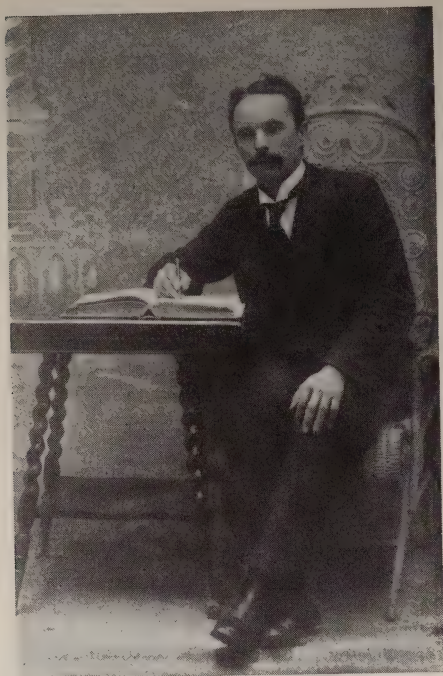
J. D. Garrison was pastor of Christiana Christian Church from 1899 to 1900.

The Reverend Emory M. Carter, of Youngsville, North Carolina, who was for many years scribe for the Georgia and Alabama, and the Alabama Conferences of Christian Churches, says that Mr. Garrison was licensed at the same time he was, namely, October, 1898, at Beulah Church, Girard, Alabama. The Conference records show that he was reported ill at the Conference in session at Oak Grove, Georgia, in 1906, and that a special offering amounting to \$20.75 was received for his benefit. His name was dropped from the Conference roll in 1920 because there were no reports of his having been in active pastoral work in the years just prior to that time, and because the Conference had not had any contact with him for some time.

No source of information has been found concerning his early life, or anything about him since 1920.

HILLIARD WALTER ELDER

Hilliard Walter Elder was born at Milltown, Chambers County, Alabama, September 11, 1867, the son of James Doctor and Artlisa Rotton Elder, and the grandson of Wyche Malone and Mary Jane Burt Elder. He was received into the membership of New Hope Christian Church when he was thirteen, and entered the ministry at seventeen. He attended Graham Normal College under Dr. W. S. Long.



Hilliard Walter Elder

He married Mattie Floyd on December 25, 1889, and to them were born nine children.

During his ministry he organized about twenty-five churches, and being a good carpenter, he helped to build most of them. It is said that he served only one church built by some one else. He farmed, too, and was frequently called from the fields to hold services at some church. Finally, the demand for his services became so great that he left the fields one day, saying, "I'll never farm again. From now on I'll give my full time to the work of the Lord."

He served as President of the Georgia and Alabama Conference of Christian Churches and was a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Southern Christian Convention. At one time during his ministry he was serving six churches, preaching at four missions, traveling 1,000 miles, and preaching twenty sermons a month. Elder Hall at Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, a building which he helped to construct, is named for him.

He was the third pastor of Christiana Christian Church, serving from 1894 to 1897, and was the mainspring in the construction of the building now being replaced.

He died at Richland, Georgia, August 30, 1930.

Note: Much of the information for this sketch came from the book, *Album of Christian Ministers, Churches, Lay Workers, and Colleges*, by G. R. Hammond, published in Le Grand, Iowa, in 1915.

GEORGE DAVID HUNT

George David Hunt, the "Grand Old Man" of the Congregational Christian Churches in Alabama, was born near the Gerry Collins Mill, in what was then Russell County, Alabama, September 9, 1869, the son of Allen P. and Ellenora Williams Hunt. The county lines have since



George David Hunt

been changed and the place of his birth is now in Lee County, just south of Riverview, Alabama.

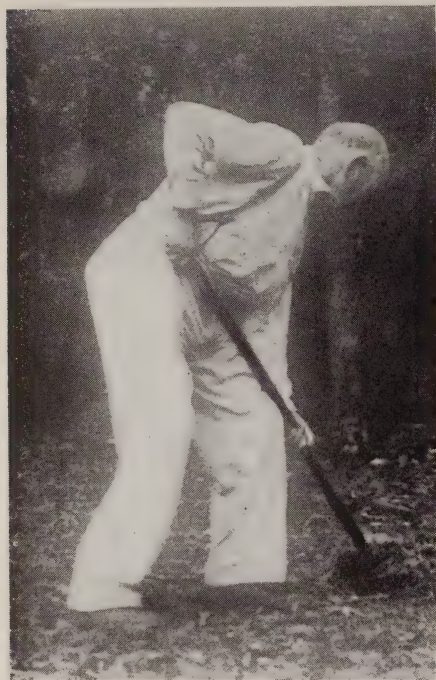
The family moved to Tallapoosa County, near Daviston, when he was young, and he attended the Daviston school. He united with the Daviston Christian Church during the ministry of the Reverend James Doctor Elder, and was licensed to preach when he was about sixteen years of age, by the Beulah Christian Church at Truett. He preached his first sermon at Everglades School in Tallapoosa County, being much encouraged by words of commendation by a member of a Baptist church who talked with him after the sermon. He served as pastor of nearly every church of the Christian denomination in the state of Alabama, and some in Georgia. Some of the pastorates were for long periods of time, his total years at Beulah Church, Truett, being nearly 50, 33 of which were consecutive years.

Long an outstanding leader in the Alabama Conference of Congregational Christian Churches, he held high office for many years, having served twenty terms as moderator of the Alabama Christian Conference and the East Alabama Association of Congregational Christian Churches. At the conclusion of his twentieth term he was elected Moderator Emeritus. He was one of the founders of Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, and was a trustee of the college at the time of his death, January 28, 1951. It is said that he married more couples, officiated at more funerals, baptized more believers, and received more members into the fellowship of the church, than any other minister of the denomination in Alabama. His life was filled with deeds of love and charity for his fellowman. Once when asked why he entered the ministry his convincing reply was, "God called me to preach."

On December 25, 1893 he married Winnie Anne Vickers, and to them were born six children, four of whom survive him, George Staley, who is also a minister and educator; Mrs. W. P. McGinty; Mrs. Roy Walker; and James.

During his pastorate of Elder (Christiana) Church from 1902 to 1906 he made many trips by horseback, sometimes fording the Tallapoosa River at the point of the old Griffin's Ferry. He once stated that he was the first minister of the Christian denomination to preach in what is now Elder community, having preceded the Elders.

Hunt Memorial Congregational Christian Church, at Alexander City, Alabama, is named in his honor.



J. W. W. Duck moved the first dirt at the site of the new Elder church building at ground-breaking ceremonies September 18, 1949.

JAMES H. MILAM

Little information is available concerning the life of James H. Milam, pastor of Christiana Church from 1906 to 1909. According to reliable sources, he was born in Tallapoosa County, near Daviston, Alabama. He went to Chambers County, Alabama, when a young man and married Belle Chrisler of that County. He was recommended to the ministry by the New Hope Christian Church.

He left the ministry in later years and moved to Georgia, and was known to have lived in Florida for a time.

JOHN DANIEL DOLLAR

John Daniel Dollar was born March 28, 1883, in Randolph County, Alabama, the second child of a family of ten children born to Charles M. ("Bud") and Elizabeth Gaston Dollar. His father was one of the pioneer ministers of the Christian Church in Alabama and Georgia. A brother, Jesse H. Dollar, is also a minister.

He attended the public schools of Randolph County, and entered the ministry at an early age. He was licensed in 1906 and ordained in 1908. He was pastor of Christiana Church in 1909-1910, and has served nearly every church in the East Alabama Association of Congregational Christian Churches, some for pastorates of 15 years or more.

In his early ministry he served rural churches, farming all week and then driving a tired horse to his appointments where he conducted the once-a-month Saturday and Sunday eleven o'clock morning services, preaching at a different church each week. He was the founder of the Rock Stand Christian Church in Randolph County, Alabama, and had much to do with the development of the Langdale and Highway Churches in the Chattahoochie Valley area.

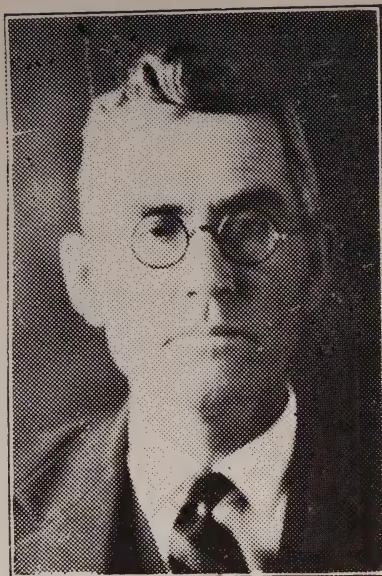
He married Emma Adamson, of Rock Mills, Alabama, April 2, 1900, at the age of seventeen. The Dollars have twelve children, all of whom are married and living in East Alabama. One son, C. Carl Dollar, is also a minister, and is now Director of the Christian Rural Extension Service operated in connection with Southern Union College at Wadley, Alabama.

Although lacking a formal education beyond the public schooling of his youth, he has a broad outlook for the work of the church and goes about his work with much zeal and enthusiasm. He envisions the day when the rural churches will have more activity than once-a-month worship services and Sunday Schools; that they will have a definite program conducted on a business-like basis.

Mrs. Dollar has been an invalid for a number of years and he has relinquished some of his work in order to give more attention to her welfare. He continues, however, to devote much time among the churches near his home in Lanett, Alabama.

CHARLES WASHINGTON CARTER

Charles Washington Carter was born in Chambers County, Alabama, near Truett, March 2, 1869, the son of Samuel Troupe and Dorcas P. Hearn Wood Carter. (Mrs. Carter had lost her first husband



John Daniel Dollar

during the War Between the States when he contracted pneumonia and died after having been wounded in battle.) There were eight children in the Carter family, and a brother, Emory M., also entered the ministry.

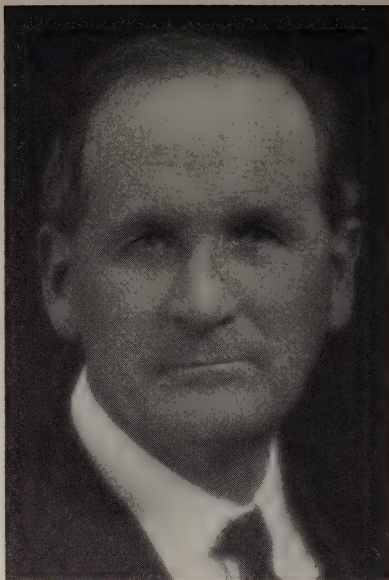
So unworthy did Charles W. feel concerning the ministry that he resisted the call to preach for twelve years, finally being licensed at the age of thirty-seven at a special fifth Sunday service, April 29, 1906. The Executive Committee at this meeting was composed of Charles M. Dollar, J. W. Elder and William R. Knight, and their action was reported to the State Conference in session at New Hope Church, October 12, 1906. He was ordained at a special service at Beulah Church, Truett, December 2, 1906.

He was married to Oda Lavicie Ponder November 6, 1888. Six children were born to them: Lena (Stephens), Edgar J., Stonewall C., Fannie Lee (Slay), Bernard, and Teresa (Wilkinson).

He operated a farm in connection with his pastoral work, and often drove more than twenty-five miles in all kinds of weather to meet his appointments, preaching at Saturday morning and Sunday morning services once a month at each church of which he was pastor. He was a man full of the warmth of a real Christian gentleman, never complaining, always humble and modest, radiating true Christian fellowship. He was softspoken, yet outspoken against the evils of the world.

During twenty of his thirty-three years in the ministry he was pastor of Christiana Church, having served two pastorates of ten years each, 1910 to 1920, and 1925 to 1935.

He died February 9, 1939, just short of his seventieth birthday. Mrs. Carter survived him for a little more than five years, passing away on June 12, 1944.



Charles Washington Carter

GUY HARTWELL VEAZEY

Born on a farm near Alexander City, Alabama, May 9, 1890, Guy Hartwell Veazey was one of twelve children, six boys and six girls, born to Zachery Taylor and Ann Hunt Veazey.

He struggled hard to get a college education in order to better prepare himself for the ministry, the profession he chose at the age of 30. The meager pay he received from the small rural churches he served during his college years was of little help toward his college expenses; he had a family to support, too. It was sheer grit and determination and his earnest desire to do his best for the Church that kept him going during these trying years. He had attended the public schools of Tallapoosa County during his youth, and after deciding to enter the ministry he attended Bethlehem College (now Southern Union), Wadley, Alabama. Later, he went to Elon College, in North Carolina, where it was a triumphant day for him in May, 1928, when, at the age of 38, he received his degree.



Guy Hartwell Veazey

He married Maude Davis of Alexander City, January 30, 1915. There are three children by this union: Beuna, now Mrs. G. W. Culpepper, Columbus, Georgia; Charles, who married Katherine Hitchcock, and lives with his family in Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Martha (Mrs. John D. Vance), of Mason City, Iowa. Mrs. Maude Davis Veazey died at New Market, Virginia, August 16, 1947, and he married Mabel Higgs, of Shenandoah, Virginia, January 30, 1949.

He was licensed by the Alabama Conference of Christian Churches in session at New Harmony Church near Cragford, Alabama, October 13, 1920. Four days later he preached his first sermon. That was at Christiana Christian Church, Elder community, and he served the church as pastor from 1920 to 1925. He was ordained at Wadley, Alabama, October 13, 1921, and has served churches in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina. He is now pastor of High Point Congregational Christian Church, High Point, North Carolina.

OLIN EMORY SHEPPARD

Olin Emory Sheppard was born at Rock Mills, Randolph County, Alabama, December 10, 1913, the son of Aaron Henry and Dovie Eugenie Harry Sheppard, being one of a family of four boys and two

girls. When he was six the family moved to Columbus, Georgia, where his father was pastor of the North Highlands Christian Church for a number of years. He attended grade school and entered high school in Columbus before his father purchased a farm and moved to Heard County, Georgia, after which time Olin attended the Heard County High School at Franklin. He later attended Southern Union College at Wadley, Alabama.

1933 was an eventful year in his life. He married Pansy Mildred Adamson, of Rock Mills, Alabama, and entered the ministry, being licensed at Corinth Church in Randolph County, Alabama. He was ordained at Wadley, Alabama, in 1939, and has served churches in Georgia and Alabama. He was pastor of Christiana Church from 1935 to 1937, and began his present pastorate in November, 1949. The Sheppards have two children, Aaron Emory and Linda Ellen.

He was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives from 1941 to 1946, and co-authored such progressive legislation as an Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and a Prison Reform Bill. The latter bill created a State Pardon and Parole Board which took the pardon and parole power from the governor. He served on the important Education and Public Highways Committees.

In 1947 he went to Roanoke, Alabama, as City Clerk, a position he now holds. He is also City Treasurer, Treasurer of the City School System, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Water Works Board of the City of Roanoke. He is a member and Treasurer of the Roanoke Lions Club, and a Royal Arch Mason. In addition to all these civic activities he is pastor of a number of rural churches.

JOHN TAYLOR

John Taylor was born near Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, July 27, 1886, the son of Vincent and Mallie Duke Taylor. The family moved to Randolph County, Alabama, when he was quite young and he grew



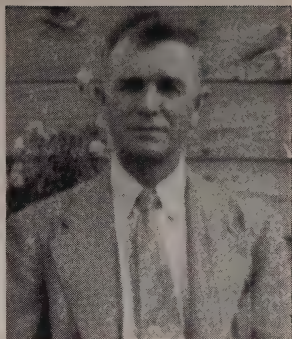
Olin Emory Sheppard

up on the farm there. He attended school in the county.

He married Lela Clifton December 24, 1907. She died in April, 1920, and he was later married to May Barfield. There is one son, Vesta, by the first marriage, and five sons, Robert Vincent, John David, Elton Bomer, Jesse Calvin, and Elmer Grant, and one daughter, Mary Joyce, by the second marriage.

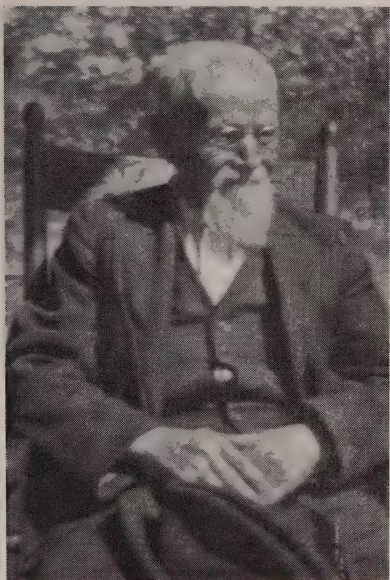
He entered the ministry in 1916, being licensed January 30th and ordained November 30th of that year. His papers were signed by G. O. Lankford, President or Moderator of the Alabama Conference, E. M. Carter, Secretary, G. D. Hunt and C. W. Carter. He has served a number of churches in the East Alabama Association of Congregational Christian Churches, and was pastor of Christiana Church from 1937 to 1940. He is now pastor of McGuire's Chapel Church.

He received his inspiration and urge for the work of the ministry from a great uncle of the first Mrs. Taylor, a Methodist minister by the name of John Pointer, of Louisiana, who conducted revival services near his home in Randolph County.



John Taylor

WILLIAM RICHARD KNIGHT



William Richard Knight

William Richard Knight, who was pastor of Christiana Church from 1900 to 1901, was born in Tallapoosa County,¹ Alabama, January 2, 1849. He grew up an orphan, attended the county schools, and married Sara Jane Davis, of Heard County, Georgia.

Very little is known of his early life, but he was a farmer, too, along with his work as pastor of rural churches in Chambers, Clay, Randolph and Tallapoosa Counties.

There were eight children in the Knight family, one of whom, Mrs. Nora Knight Horton, of Abanda, Alabama, is the only living charter member of Mt. Zion Christian Church, Randolph County, a church organized by her father. According to Mrs. Horton, he always admonished the family to attend Sunday School at Mt. Zion when he was to be away preaching at some other church.

"Uncle Billy," as he was widely known in later years, was devoted to

¹ One source of information gives the birthplace of Knight as Heard County, Georgia.

his church work. He served on Conference committees, and was a member of the Executive Committee which licensed the Reverend Charles W. Carter in 1906.

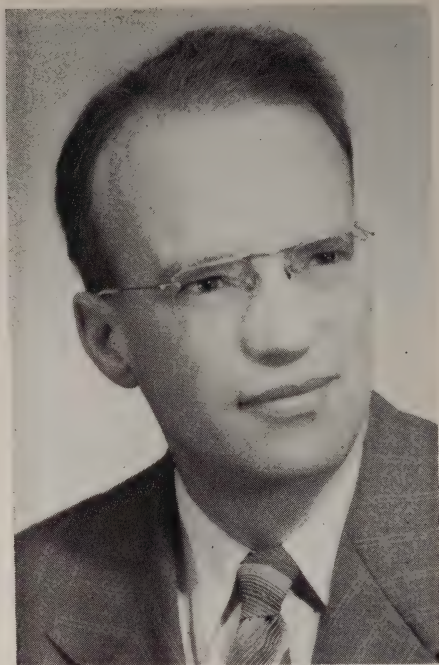
He died in Roanoke, Alabama, January 16, 1930, at the age of eighty-one.

ROSS ENSMINGER

Ross Ensminger, the second son of Fred Patterson and Anne Bennett Ensminger, was born at Winter Park, Florida, June 13, 1904. His brothers are William W., and John H.

When he was ten the family moved to Colorado where his father went for his health. In 1920 they moved to Demorest, Georgia, and young Ross entered Piedmont College where he studied for two years. He later attended Carleton College, in Minnesota, graduating from that institution in 1925. While at Carleton he was a star on the track team, setting a record in the 880 yard run. From Carleton he went to Yale Divinity School, then to Union Theological Seminary, receiving his B.D. degree from the Seminary in 1928.

He married Margaret Goodhue, of Dennison, Minnesota, on June 12, 1928. They had met while students at Carleton College. The Ensmingers have four daughters, Ruth Mary, who graduated from Iowa State College in 1950; Katheryn Ann; Beth Elaine; and Margaret (Peggy).



Ross Ensminger

In the fall of 1928 he went to Elon College, North Carolina, as Associate Professor in the Department of Religious Education. While at Elon he was ordained to the ministry by both the Congregational and Christian denominations, some time before the merger of the two bodies. He left Elon to do graduate work at the University of Chicago Divinity School. He went from Chicago to Minnesota where he served as pastor of a number of churches. In 1934 he was called to the Presidency of Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, in which capacity he served very diligently for twelve years. He is now on the staff of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois, in the Department of Sociology, having gone there from Southern Union in 1946.

It was while serving as President of Southern Union College that he was pastor of Christiana Church, being the pastor from 1940 to 1946.

PAUL FREDERICK BECHTOLD

Paul Frederick Bechtold, who was pastor of Christiana Church for a short time in 1946 and 1947, was born at Girard, Illinois, August 17, 1896, the elder of three sons, Paul, Ray and Frank, born to Jacob Ziegler and Barbara Katherine Bechtold. He grew up on the farm and attended high school at Girard. He entered the ministry at an early age.



Paul Frederick Bechtold

He received a B.A. degree from Mt. Morris College, Mt. Morris, Illinois; M.A. degree from the University of Chicago; and a B.D. degree from Bethany Seminary, Chicago. He has also studied at Blackburn College, University of Kansas, Columbia University, Northwestern University, and Ohio State University. During his college years he was President of the student Y.M.C.A., Class President, Editor of the College Paper, and a letter man in debate and in baseball. He is author of a study pamphlet, "Play Ball!," and has written other articles for publication.

He has served as Assistant Professor of History at Mt. Morris College, President of Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, and is now teaching at Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. He has served as pastor of churches in the areas where he has taught.

He married Ada Ethel Beckner, December 25, 1923. Mrs. Bechtold was born at Michigan Valley, Kansas, July 17, 1894, and is a graduate of McPherson College, Kansas. She has taught in elementary schools, and was for a time matron at Bethany Seminary, Chicago. The Bechtolds have three daughters; Mrs. Margaret Pauline Prichard, who is with her husband at the University of Arizona; Helen Maxine (Mrs. John W.) Cotney, of Vicksburg, Mississippi; and Esther Elaine, who is a student and social worker at the University of Arizona.

GEORGE ROY WALKER

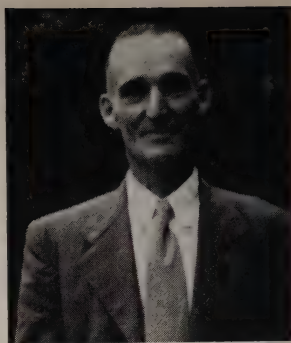
George Roy Walker was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, near New Site, November 12, 1900, the son of George Woodruff and Alice Gertrude Veasey Walker, being one of thirteen children. He attended

the public schools of Tallapoosa County, and has studied at Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama.

He united with McGuire's Chapel Christian Church at the age of fourteen. At 28 he was licensed to preach and was ordained a full fledged minister in 1943. He has farmed most of the time in order to supplement his income from the churches which he has served. He is now in full-time pastoral work at Lowell Church, Roanoke, Alabama.

He married Iola Hunt, daughter of the Reverend George D. Hunt, December 25, 1926. There are two children, George Roy, Jr., and Nelda Anne.

He was pastor of Christiana Church from October, 1948 until October, 1949, and it was during his pastorate that a building program was launched for the new church. He appointed a Building Committee in the summer of 1949.

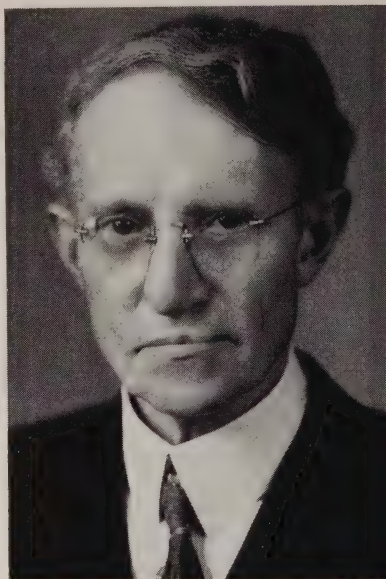


George Roy Walker

FRED PATTERSON ENSMINGER

Fred Patterson Ensminger was born in Independence, Iowa, September 28, 1876, the son of Jefferson Clay and Amanda Lydia Brown Ensminger. His father, on whose maternal side there was a line of Scotch Presbyterian ministers, was a photographer, and was born in Ohio. His mother, who came from nine generations of New England farmers, was born in Vermont, and taught school in her early years.

The family moved to Florida when he was quite young and he attended Rollins Academy and College at Winter Park, graduating with a B.A. degree. After receiving a B.D. degree from Andover Theological Seminary he returned to Rollins as Professor of Mathematics from 1901 to 1905. He founded the Latin-American Institute at West Tampa, Florida, and was Superintendent of the Institute from 1905 to 1914. He was honored with a D.D. degree by the Atlanta Theological Seminary in 1928. (The Seminary is now an integral part of the Vanderbilt University School of Religion.)



Fred Patterson Ensminger

He married Anne Bennett, of Nashville, Tennessee, in New York City, February 15, 1902. To them were born three sons; William W., Ross and John H.

In 1914 he went to Colorado for his health, and during his stay there he served as pastor of Congregational churches in Lyons and Denver. He returned to the South in 1920 and served as Superintendent of Congregational Christian churches in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and West Florida, until he reached retirement age in 1942.

He organized and built Hunt Memorial Congregational Christian Church, in Alexander City, Alabama, the new church being dedicated in 1947. He has also served as pastor of Antioch and McGuire's Chapel, and as supply pastor of a number of churches in East Alabama. He served Christiana Church as supply pastor during part of 1946 and 1947.

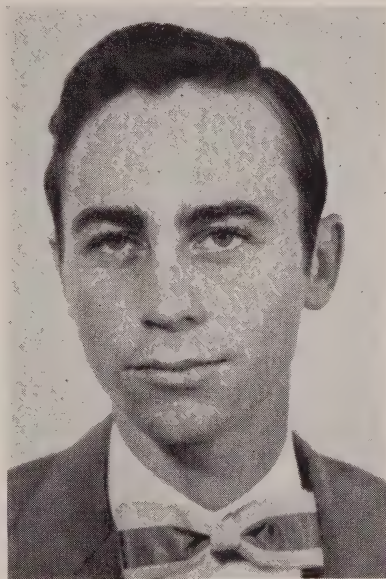
A tireless worker, he accepted the presidency of Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, in 1947, and served for one year, being named President Emeritus and Financial Secretary in 1948. He now devotes his full time in the interest of the college. A very devoted and consecrated man, he is happiest when doing something for others, and has always been keenly interested in opportunities for youth. Much of his time and energy has been spent in the field of education. This work was shared wholeheartedly by Mrs. Ensminger until her death in 1947. She taught for many years at Star, North Carolina; Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia; and Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama. She was a leader in the Women's work of the Congregational Christian churches.

RAYMOND BERRY

Raymond Berry was born on a farm in Marion County, near Hackleburg, Alabama, June 14, 1926, the second of seven children, four boys and three girls, born to Elmer and Mary Ford Berry. His maternal grandfather, J. R. Ford, was a minister in the Freewill Baptist Church.

He attended grade school in the Fairview community under Mrs. Grace P. Fleming who was also his Sunday School teacher, and to whom he ascribes much credit for helping him find a solid rock upon which to build a life of usefulness. He says that the Reverend Charles T. Lunsford, minister of the Fairview Congregational Church, has been to him what Paul was to Timothy, and has helped him see the need for intensive training for the work of the ministry.

Young Raymond completed his high school work at Hackleburg High in 1945, then loafed a year trying to find himself. In the fall of 1946 he entered Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama, as a ministerial student. While attending Southern Union he served as pastor of several rural churches, being pastor of Chris-



Raymond Berry

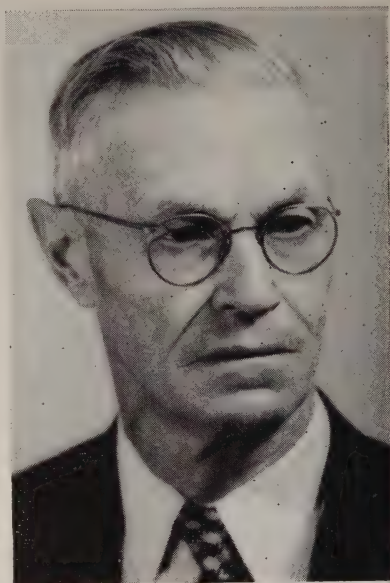
tiana Church during part of 1947. In January, 1948 he accepted a call to the Macedonia Parish Pastorate in North Georgia and entered Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, graduating from Piedmont in 1950. He then served historic Circular Church of Charleston, South Carolina, as interim pastor for a short time. He is now enrolled in the Vanderbilt School of Religion, and serves two Nashville suburban Presbyterian churches while attending the seminary.

SAMUEL MADISON PENN

Samuel Madison Penn became a "newsboy" at the age of 31 while studying for the ministry at the Atlanta Theological Seminary. He and two sons, George and Buell, handled two large paper routes in Atlanta in order to earn additional income for the support of the family. He had been a farmer and textile worker prior to entering the Seminary.

He was born at Dallas, Georgia, July 22, 1879, the son of William Taylor and Josie Stewart Penn. He was one of a family of five boys and two girls.

He married Nellie Durham, of Marietta, Georgia, November 11, 1900. To them were born ten children; Buell O'Connell, George William, Alton Leroy, deceased, Paul Sherrill, Mrs. Vera Lyndon, Mrs. Ada Larue Coletrane, Horace Durham, Samuel Madison, Jr., Lyman Melbourne, and Walter Hillis. Four of the sons, Buell, Paul, Walter and Melbourne are veterans of World War II. George William is also a minister, being pastor of the Clague Road Congregational Christian Church, North Olmsted, Ohio.



Samuel Madison Penn

The Penns lived near Dallas and Acworth, Georgia, until about 1906 when they moved to Lindale, Georgia, where Samuel Madison soon became a foreman for the Lindale Textile Company. In 1910 he felt that he should enter the Christian ministry and went to Atlanta to study at the Atlanta Theological Seminary. In addition to the paper routes, he worked as a carpenter, and as student minister, to supplement the financial aid he was receiving during his student days. After three years of economic strain he graduated from the Seminary and became minister of a large rural parish near Duluth, Georgia. He has served many churches in the North Georgia area, and was for a time pastor of churches in North Carolina, being located at Sophia. He led in the organization and construction of the Flint Hill Congregational Church, North Carolina, and served as chaplain of Star Academy. After thirteen years in North Carolina he returned to Georgia as pastor of the First

Christian Church of Richland. Later, he returned to the North Georgia area, going from there to Alabama in 1944 as pastor of the First Christian Church, Roanoke. He has since served as pastor of a number of Alabama churches, and was pastor of the church at Elder during 1948. He is now serving the First church at Roanoke, also a number of rural churches in that area.

He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama.

*Note: Since this chapter was written Monroe J. Ingram has died and Edward F. Duck has been named Superintendent of the Elder Church Sunday School. Reuben Washburn has succeeded Miss Fuller as Secretary.

MISCELLANY

The following pages contain the names of families, individuals, and business concerns, without whose aid it would have been impossible to publish this book.

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Archie Duck
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John Fuller

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Oda Lavicie Ponder Carter
Effie Ingram Coker
Jack W. W. Duck
Mary Ingram Duck
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John B. Fuller
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Lois Jennings
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Laura Hamby Ingram

February 28, 1888 - April 17, 1935

Monroe Jefferson Ingram

October 22, 1878 - June 25, 1951

The Author

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INDUSTRIAL CENTERS: Thriving textile and other industrial plants are located at Alexander City, Camp Hill, Dadeville and East Tallassee, adding to the income of the county and its populace.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES: The county boasts many new and modern educational plants, keeping pace with the general advancement of the county. Many beautiful new church buildings have been erected in recent years.

TRANSPORTATION: Good highway and rail transportation is available. The county has more than 260 miles of hard-surfaced roads, and more construction is planned.

PAST AND FUTURE: Tallapoosa County is rich in historical significance. It was at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814 that Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians, ending for all time any great resistance by the red man in America. But the county is most proud of its progressive and law-abiding citizens, sound in body, mind and spirit. Progress lies ahead for Tallapoosa County and its people.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The history of any given political division is far more than mere dates, facts, and figures, important as they may be. History is the heart-aches, the sufferings, the joys, and the achievements, of a people. In *A History of Tallapoosa County* the author has attempted to bring together in narrative form something about the people of the county; individuals, both past and present, who have brightened the pages of history. Naturally, only a small portion of the entire story may be included within the limitations of a work such as this.

Color material is hard to secure. Too often it is *off color*, without foundation. Few individuals will talk or write freely about themselves. The writer is forced to go to other sources for his information. If this narrative arouses any interest or enthusiasm it is because of the splendid cooperation received from a large number of individuals and concerns from whom so much of the background material was obtained.

Due credit is given to all published sources. I must record my special obligation to Paul B. Hoeber, Incorporated, a division of Harper and Brothers, Publishers, for permission to use certain text from a copyrighted article in the story about *Graefenberg, The First Medical School in Alabama*.

I shall not attempt to name all the individuals to whom I am indebted for assistance in connection with this work. Grateful acknowledgment is made to all who by their patient indulgence and suggestive criticisms have added to the value of this work in matters of diction and otherwise.

Birmingham, Alabama,
August 11, 1951

WILLIAM PRESSLEY INGRAM

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